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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7740.—Vol. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1890. Price One Penny.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
(Address: Haymarket, London, W.) (Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.30, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Lenn, Lauri, June, Griffiths Bros., Conquest, Inn, Leopold Bros., Pleon, Stanmore, Alma, Harry Payne, and Harriett Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudele, Hewitt, Wilson, Comyns, Bennett, Grey, Alma, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BUCKSTONE TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as Jacquil, and Miss Rosa Nisbett, Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Horeweve, Tapping, Gurney, Elwood; Mrs. Julia Nisbett, Miss Maude Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. MATINÉE on SATURDAY next, at 2. NOTHING but A Nobody. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (upstairs) entrance 2d. Gallery 1s.
LAST MATINÉE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and FOLLOWING SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART, adapted from the French Romance by Mr. Wills. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by Private or Hansom Carriages, 10 to 5.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Night.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.40. LAST MATINÉE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, MISS HOOLIGAN'S BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Five Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT (for Three Nights only), and SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, PAUL PRY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST THREE WEEKS.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (658th time), Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINÉE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 91st Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Maclin, D. Beveridge, A. Shirley, Lloyd Signold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
EVERY EVENING the successful Comedy-Drama, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Last Nights, at 8. Messrs. Richard Mansell, Arthur Williams, Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, G. Harbury, J. S. Blythe, Stanley Hope, and Fred Thorne; Misses Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Lottie Venne, L. Bryer, &c. Doors open 7.30. Overture at 8.0. Box office open 10 to 9.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. B. Price, A. Bayford, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Buck, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, G. S. Hart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MANNER AND MAN.
TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MANNER AND MAN, to which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. H. Gardiner, Sidney Herbert, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Rumley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, Robert Buchanan's (50th performance) Last Nights. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Herbert, Phyllis Broughton, Rose Lee, Florence Darley, Edith Wynne Matthison, Mowbray Morris, Lewis Waller, Sampter Sant, Albert James, Wheatman, George Preston, A. E. Henson, and Henry Ashley. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Telephone No. 7,711.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Frank Dyall, Herbert Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Bodworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, K. Power, S. Prinsep, R. Harding, and J. Forbes-Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Last, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Rowson Keith; Mesdames Adelaide Bellett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Arthur Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bromley Davenport, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaisford, Bolton, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.15 (by arrangement with Augustus Harris), Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Tatem, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Ione Verno. At 8.15, by the Resident Company, A MERE MISTAKE. Mr. E. Rosenthal, Mr. F. Tatem, Miss F. Harrington, and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO MATINÉES of AUNT JACK, SATURDAYS, January 11 and 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. Ch. D'Arville.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by John Crook, and Libretto by Adrian Ross and Percy Greene, by Operatic, Dramatic, and Comedian, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Carney, Fred Emney, Arthur W. Wardo, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Lyton, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polini, and Maria Lucas; Isabel Ellison, Conductor, Mr. Jonas Cohen. Produced by Mons. Martin. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. D. A. Chapman. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. Manley. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, "THE ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Essone; Mollies. Saracco, Maria, Thorpate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenzi. Variétés by Mlle. Jennie Williams, Hon. Lily Hanbury, Mlle. Modeni, Hercules and Professor Attilio, Rhoda and Bobo, the Jordeata Troupe, Wingfield's Pierrots, Mr. Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Pantomime Troupe, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mdlles. Palladino and Sirena de Setti, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Variety Interludes. At 8.0, the Grand Living Picture, THE PARIS EXHIBITION. No free list. At 11.0, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Adams, Datti, Lupino, and Espinosa, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by M. Leopold Wenzel. Vanoni, WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME. Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants; C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby, the merry Continental clowns; the Brannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosmuro, the wonder of Japan; Marie Lloyd, sans and dances; the Americus Brothers, American variety artists; Ortawa and Pepper; La Petite Pentore, the charming transformation dancer; Waldron, Watson, and Gaylor, the funny trio; Nellie Cavendish, pony; Joe Daniels, musical clown; Vesta Victoria, characteristic serio; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINÉES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

MR. GOSCHEN'S GREAT COUP.

UNLESS the *Times* has been entirely misinformed or is egregiously at fault, the Government has a great *coup* in contemplation. This is nothing less than the establishment of Free Education throughout England and Wales. The article in which this announcement is made this morning has every look of being inspired; and as the *Times* makes no pretence of being in love with the scheme, it is hardly likely to have aired it "all out of its own head." We may, therefore, take it at the very least that some such scheme as the *Times* unfolds is under the consideration of Ministers. If so, the news is of the very first importance. For not only are School Fees to be abolished, but this boon to the working classes is to be matched with a boon to the middle classes in the shape of a penny off the income tax. This, if carried out, will be a great stroke of policy, and will cause no little consternation, we fear, in the Liberal camp.

That Mr. Goschen will have the means of doing what the *Times* says is now tolerably certain. His actual surplus on this year will in all probability amount to £3,500,000, which sum will go of course to paying off the Debt. But if this year the existing taxation has given Mr. Goschen a surplus of three and a half millions—a surplus which has accumulated more rapidly as months went on—he may fairly count on a prospective surplus of four and a half millions for next year. This sum it is suggested that Mr. Goschen will dispose of as follows:—

A penny off the income tax		£2,000,000
Payment of School Fees:—		
Board Schools	£610,000	
Church Schools	846,000	
Other Voluntary Schools	344,000	
Allow for increase	200,000	
		2,000,000
Silver Plate Duty, &c.		500,000
		£4,500,000

Clearly, therefore, Mr. Goschen *can* make his *coup*. The question whether he *will* seems to have been answered in advance by the very precise and significant speech made by Lord Salisbury at Nottingham a month ago. Addressing the delegates of the Tory associations throughout the country, the Prime Minister said:—

Then there is another question which we have heard a good deal discussed, and that is with regard to what has been, in my opinion, improperly termed free education. I should rather call it assisted education, because I do not know that anybody, however extreme his views, would desire that all the inhabitants of this country, whether rich or poor, whether capable of paying for the education of his children or not, should enjoy free education for those children at the cost of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the other hand, I have before expressed the opinion—I expressed it four years ago, before the two last general elections at Newport—that by making education compulsory, by forcing the people to send their children to school whether they ask it or not, you were incurring a certain obligation to relieve the burden of that compulsion where the circumstances of the parent were such that it was too heavy for him to bear. We believe that considerable progress in that direction may be made. We have already introduced measures to that effect in Scotland. I believe that with perfect consistency, with sound principle, and merely recognizing the fact that where you enforce a duty upon a man you are bound to make it as easy for him as you can—I believe that it will be possible considerably to extend the principle in England, and very greatly to relieve the difficulties of the working man in that respect. But allow me to say that I consider the question as to its rapidity and as to its progress to be a question for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If he has got the money I have no doubt he will do it, but if he has not got the money he will not.

"If the Chancellor of the Exchequer has got the money, he will do it." Well, he has got the money. Must we not take it, therefore, that he will do it, and that Mr. Goschen—who, after all, is educationalist even before anti-Socialist—will in this coming session "free" the Elementary Schools of England?

It will, as we have said, be a trump card for the Tories. Indeed we doubt whether any Ministry in these days could possibly play a more popular card, so far as remission of burdens gives popularity, than the simultaneous cutting of the income tax and remission of the school fees. The fight of course will centre round the question of additional grants without public control. For if the Tories give "Free Schools," it will of course be Free Schools on the existing basis. On this point the Prime Minister was emphatic. He said:—

But, as I ventured to press upon my countrymen at Newport, I venture to repeat now, that the gift of free or assisted education must be so conducted as not to diminish in the slightest degree the guarantee that we now possess for religious liberty as expressed by the voluntary schools. If it is to suppress the denominational schools, free education would be not a blessing, but a curse.

There will, therefore, be no question of disturbing the *status quo* in favour of Board Schools. Nor, as everybody is to share in the spoils, is there likely to be much quarrelling on that head. It would be a great electioneering coup for the Unionists; and the fact that it is possible should increase the readiness of the Liberal leaders to strengthen the position of the party by taking the country into their confidence on the question which not even Free Education will oust from being the principal issue at the next election.

THE ETHICS OF EXTRACTS.

An Interview with the Editor of the "Review of Reviews."

The first number of the *Review of Reviews* appears to-day, and already the air is thick with rumours as to the legal actions that are to be brought against the publisher and editor of the new venture for what are believed to be the sacrilegious liberties which they have taken with magazine writers and editors. On the eve of the day of publication one of our representatives interviewed Mr. Stead, to ascertain from him how he regarded these menaces of war.

"No such luck," said he, shaking his head mournfully and meditatively "no such luck. At the same time I do not know whether I ought to say so, for my enemies have always been my very best friends, and have done me so many good turns in the past that—who knows?—they may even this time also lend me a helping hand. But no, that would be news too good to be true!"

"What do you mean, Mr. Stead; are you hankering after a lawsuit?" asked our representative.

"Well, not exactly. A lawsuit in itself is something like a mustard-plaster. It may do you a power of good, but it's not very pleasant while it's on! If a man goes in for doing anything in this world, however, he must be prepared to take lawsuits as they come and make the best of them. And there is nothing out of which you can make more than a lawsuit. For instance, when I say that 'it is too good news to be true' I mean that I do not think that any of these gentlemen who call themselves the editors of the existing magazines would be quite so benevolently-minded towards me as to confer upon the *Review of Reviews* the unique position and signal honour of vindicating in the highest tribunal, in the most public place in the Empire, the right of criticism and of illustrative extract."

"Illustrative extract? Is not that a delicate way of describing a system which other people may call one of literary larceny wholesale or retail?"

"That is the whole question," was the reply. "There is no difference of opinion, I take it, between us as to the wrongfulness of thieving. As I have always been for Imperialism plus the Ten Commandments, I am equally for the Ten Commandments in editing. 'Thou shalt not steal' is quite as incumbent upon me as upon any other human being, and I seek for no immunity on the ground that the articles I am charged with 'conveying' are written contributions in reviews instead of the pocket-handkerchiefs and various other portables which are converted into currency by the nimble fingers of the Artful Dodger and all his tribe. Let us start from that; it is wrong to steal. If I am a thief send me to gaol, and make an end of me. I ask for no quarter; but the question which is really to be decided is whether it is thieving to advertise a man's goods, to recommend them to the general public, and within those limits which have always been recognized by use and wont and the custom of the profession, to afford the general public samples of the commodities which the magazines have to supply."

"But, Mr. Stead," said his interrogator, "if there was a question of 'permissible extract,' why did you not, before beginning operations, ask existing proprietors to define the limits within which they would allow such extracts to be made?"

"That is precisely what I did. My first step was to inform the magazine editors of the project which I had in my mind, and to tell them that I did not wish to quote a line from any one of their publications beyond the point at which they thought that such quotation would be to the benefit of their magazines. I asked them, therefore, for co-operation, and suggested that they should define the limit of permissible extract."

"And what responses did you receive?"

"From several of what may be called the 'more alive' editors I received a very cordial response. They assured me that they regarded the undertaking as one that would be most beneficial to their sale, that they would supply me

ART NOTES.

Mr. Ford Madox Brown, who was on the point of recovery, has suffered another relapse, and is again confined to his bed. His "John Kay, Inventor of the Fly Shuttle," one of the last of the Manchester mural decorations, has been delayed in consequence of Mr. Madox Brown's illness, but is nevertheless, well advanced.

* * * * *

The French Government has secured Carpeaux's two groups that were in the Paris Exhibition—the originals of "The Four Quarters of the World sustaining the Globe" (a reduction of the "Fontaine de l'Observatoire"), and a replication of his world-famous "La Danse," outside the Opera. How strikingly the latter group stands out from the three others that decorate the façade of that splendid Temple of Music, and how stern and constant a reproach it is, in its lonely glory, to the authorities who, yielding to the clamour of outside sculptors, sacrificed artistic harmony to expediency of the hour!

* * * * *

The friends of English Art in general and of Mr. Stirling Lee in particular do not propose to let the matter of his Liverpool commission fall through for want of trying. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee, the winner of the competition, was commissioned by the Liverpool Town Council to carry out a series of reliefs for the decoration of the panels of St. George's Hall, and that when two of them had been completed the commission was suddenly cancelled. The reason given was that they were not to the taste of the Council, although the Art Committee strongly recommended them not to reject works of art that would yield to none of their art-treasures in beauty and excellence. The Corporation, however, adhered to its resolution to withdraw the commission they had given, and that without waiting to view the whole sequence of reliefs together.

* * * * *

Now it is very strongly felt in the artistic world that it is a service at once to Liverpool and to Mr. Lee to urge the Council to recall their decision, and the resolution of the Art Congress—"That the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool be approached with an expression of the hope that they will reconsider their decision to discontinue the decoration of St. George's Hall by Mr. Stirling Lee and in accordance with his designs"—is being extensively circulated for signature previous to presentation to the Corporation. This body, of course, may claim a perfect right to spend its money as it likes, but it must not forget that it owes a duty to the public; and it is as much in the function of the National Association for the Advancement of Art to make representations on the subject as it would be to interfere if Sir Frederick Burton proposed to reject Michael Angelo and Raphaels at the National Gallery in favour of canvases by West and Greuze. It is to be hoped that the temperate resolution of the association may meet with acceptance at the hands of the Liverpool Corporation.

* * * * *

The subject of "artistic advertising" has been much ventilated of late in the press, as well as in artistic societies; but there the matter seems to be allowed to rest. Why cannot we take practical steps, such as are being adopted in France, to improve not only the general character, but also the execution, of the placards used for "the people's picture gallery?" Artistic advertisement is encouraged across the Channel by being regarded as a worthy subject of public artistic consideration, while the question of colour, as appealing in the most effective manner to the optic nerves of the populace, is treated on scientific principles. The effect of this upon the hoardings is that while with us a pretty effect is sought somehow or anyhow, in France, and Italy as well, it is generally red, yellow, and green that play the chief part in what they call "speaking with colours." But what is more important is that "bills" constantly form the subject of articles in the illustrated magazines, and exhibitions of them are held now and again—the more artistically as artists of repute are often engaged in a large measure in poster making. At present it is the works of Jules Chéret that are on exhibition. Would it not be for the advantage of advertiser, artist, and public, if we in England held periodical shows of posters, where the commercial and artistic element might meet to discuss and decide on new and ever-improved forms of picture-advertisement?

* * * * *

Odds and Ends.—To-night the "Graphic Society" holds its second meeting of the season, when among the special contributors there will be Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Joseph Hawe, and Messrs. Frank Dicksee, A.R.A., Herman Herkomer, A. MacCallum, Charles Jones, and Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.—The Cordwainers' Company have decided to hold an exhibition of works of art belonging to the members of the company, to be held in their large hall, Cannon-street, E.C., during the month of April next.—In consequence of a fire at the Classical Press, it is feared that most of the back numbers of *The Hobby Horse* have been destroyed. The January number has to be reprinted, and it cannot be issued until the latter part of the month. The number includes a frontispiece by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., an essay by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., and a poem by Mr. J. Addington Symonds.

with advance proofs and any information I might require, and that they left the limit of quotation practically to my discretion."

"And what about the 'dead alive' editors?"

"Oh, I do not use that phrase," was the half-shocked reply. "But there are a good many whom it is probably an exaggerated compliment to describe as editors at all. They are more like the girls who stitch the pages of their reviews together. Their so-called reviews are simply a stitched together collection of some dozen short pamphlets without any connection, put together without any general conception or editorial idea, excepting that upon which Mr. Barnum arranges his fat woman and his skeleton dude and the other curiosities and monstrosities which figure in his show at Olympia. Mr. Barnum might almost as well call himself an editor as some of those gentlemen who pose as the 'editors' of our monthly miscellanies. Since Mr. Morley left the *Fortnightly* there has hardly been any editor of a monthly review who regarded himself as other than a collector of literary and political bric-à-brac. Mr. Bunting, no doubt, has kept the *Contemporary* more on the original lines of a review with a distinctive religious and political note of its own, but even he has never attempted to give any editorials in the magazine which he controls. There is of course editing and editing, and it may be that in certain circles the mere raking together of an *omnium gatherum* of more or less highly spiced articles (especially if they have a title to their tails) may be regarded as editing; but I confess it seems to me somewhat of a degradation to the profession of an editor that he should sink to the rôle of a mere literary middleman."

"That is all very well, Mr. Stead," protested our representative, "but you can hardly expect those good gentlemen to see it in the same light, and what I want to know is how they did see it."

"Some of them whose magazines hardly contained a single quotable article were very indignant at the proposal that I should quote anything, forbade me to quote, and of course I have complied literally with their request, to the great advantage of the *Review of Reviews*. Of course I have noticed them along with the others, but they really contained nothing that I wanted, so that did not matter."

"But how about Mr. Knowles?"

"Mr. Knowles of the *Nineteenth Century* you mean? If you look over the pages of the *Review*, I avoided anything to which Mr. Knowles could possibly take exception."

"What have you done with the *Nineteenth Century*?"

"I have noticed it fairly, impartially, and at some length. I do not believe in the whole of the printed matter which has issued from the press this month that Mr. Knowles has got a better advertisement than that which he receives in the *Review of Reviews*."

"But have you noticed any of the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* at length?"

"One only, and that is the article contributed by Professor Huxley upon the 'Natural Inequality of Man.' You will see that Professor Huxley, of whose opinion Mr. Knowles probably thinks as much as he can think of any one who is not an earl or a duke, wrote to me before the *Review* was started expressing his belief that such an undertaking would be useful, and recommending that I should publish careful *précis* of articles rather than extracts. This excellent advice I acted upon in the case of Professor Huxley's own article in the *Nineteenth Century*. That article is somewhere about eighteen pages long, I think, in the *Nineteenth Century*. I have written a very careful *précis* of its contents, with one or two critical remarks of my own. I have written, in fact, a sort of small explanatory and expository leading article upon Professor Huxley's paper, and as it only occupies a few lines over one page of the *Review of Reviews* I think you must admit that Mr. Knowles would be very hard indeed to please if he was not satisfied with the way in which his susceptibilities have been respected."

"And Professor Huxley?"

"I am glad to say that Professor Huxley is satisfied with his *précis*, which I took the liberty of submitting to him in proof before it was published."

"Then do you not mention the *Nineteenth Century* again?"

"Certainly. I conspicuously display the contents list of the *Nineteenth Century*, giving it a flaming, gratuitous advertisement on the page in which are displayed the contents lists of the leading magazines and reviews. And I have indexed all the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* in my index to periodicals, which I venture to think is quite the best thing of its kind in the way of periodical indexing; in fact," said Mr. Stead, meditatively, "I begin on the whole to fear that Mr. Knowles may prosecute me out of pure gratitude. It never occurred to me before, but now I think of it I do not possibly see how he could better acknowledge the debt under which I have placed him by giving him that gorgeous free advertisement! Just think what a privilege it would be to appear in court to defend the right of publishing criticisms and *précis* of the contents of our periodical miscellanies. I should be defending the rights of every newspaper in the land. I should be able to put at least half the publishers of the existing magazines into the box to prove that such press notices were the best means of promoting the sale of their publications, and I should start (as you will see from my *Review*), with the declarations of the Prime Minister, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Henry James, and Sir Charles Russell to the effect that, owing to the excessive multiplicity of magazines and reviews, men are practically ceasing to be able to find out their contents. No doubt I have deserved well of Mr. Knowles, but I am afraid I cannot count sufficiently upon his generosity to give me such a pedestal as that!"

"But now, Mr. Stead," said our representative, "is not that assuming that Mr. Knowles and the people who act with him (whoever they may be) do not know their own interests, and is it not a safe presumption that a man is most likely to know his own interests better than an outsider?"

"By no means," said Mr. Stead, with decision, "by no means. That is one of the greatest delusions that you can possibly ventilate. Have you forgotten the story of the introduction of railways in this country? When the Quakers of Darlington set about making the first railway that was to connect the South Durham coal-field with the ports on the Tees they encountered the bitterest opposition from the then Duke of Cleveland, who may be regarded in a certain sense as the Mr. Knowles of his time. That good man entertained extravagant opinions of the 'rights of property'—he had certain fox-covers, through none of which it was proposed to run the new line. 'What!' exclaimed the irate Duke, 'these beggarly Quakers going to ruin their infernal railway through my fox-covers, ruining my property, destroying the rights of the landed interest! Never!'—and he was as good as his word. He fought them tooth and nail in Durham and in Parliament, and did his level best to prevent the construction of the railway, which, however, in the end was constructed, with the result that it doubled the value of the Duke of Cleveland's property. And so it will be with the *Review of Reviews* and the existing miscellanies."

"It is very ingenious, Mr. Stead, but I see that Sir Charles Russell says that what your *Review* will give is a kind of literary pemmican, or a sort of literary bovril. The difficulty that presents itself to my mind is if you supply such first-rate bovril at so low a price, whether any one will take the trouble to go and buy the costly sirloin or round of beef provided by the literary butchers such as Mr. Knowles."

"Tell me, did you ever know any one who has been accustomed to roast beef take of his own motion to the most appetising draught of bovril? I never did, but that is not my answer. If the majority of the English-speaking people were in the habit of reading half-crown reviews there might be something in your objection. There are between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 of us in these islands and twice that number outside of them, of whom how many see a half-crown review? One per cent.? Hardly. What is the circulation of the *Nineteenth Century*? Twenty thousand a month at the outside, probably. The bovril analogy therefore falls to the ground. To make it at all apt you should suppose the existence of a community in which ninety-nine per cent. never saw beef-steak, but were perforce vegetarians. What would be more absurd than for the butchers who supplied the one per cent. of the community with their chops and steaks to protest against the appearance of a bovril man in their district on the ground that the popularity of his beverage might interfere with their established business! Obviously, the tendency would be all the other way. When you got people weaned from vegetarianism by the use of bovril they would go on to beefsteaks. So it will be with the *Review of Reviews*. A great many more people will know what is in the *Nineteenth Century* because of the articles in the *Review of Reviews* than those who learn the contents of Mr. Knowles's publication at first hand from Mr. Knowles's pages. I am really an advertising agent for Mr. Knowles and all the rest of them, and at the end of the year, you may depend on it, their only complaint will be because I do not give them sufficient notice. They will all be clamouring for space, more space!"

"And then, Mr. Stead——"

"And then I shall treat them exactly as I treat them now. I do not care for them one atom; I care for the public. If they publish good articles I shall give the public an account of those articles. If they publish bad ones I shall say so. And it will not make the slightest difference to my criticisms whether they are overwhelming me with execrations or lauding me to the skies as the greatest benefactor they have ever come across in this ungrateful world!"

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The death of the Empress Augusta removes another link with the past in the personnel of German polity. The pathos of her position—when, after the death of husband and son, her own days still "went on, went on"—was admirably expressed by the aged Empress herself in answer to an address from the Berlin Municipal Council. She said on that occasion:—

I say no more to justify the sentiment which permits of a hope that as my life will be in future devoted to remembrance of the past, I may feel myself supported by a consoling recollection in the execution of the calling which still remains to me.

Her Imperial Majesty kept to this programme strictly; the festivities of which formerly she was so fond entirely ceased, and her declining days were devoted only to charitable works, and to the memory of the past.

The tenour of Lord Salisbury's new Note to Portugal is misunderstood in some quarters this morning. The Prime Minister refers, it seems, to acts likely to interfere "with the peaceful diplomatic discussion of the questions at issue;" and this recognition of an arguable case disposes, it is said, of any serious element in the dispute. But this interpretation confuses two things. So far as the eventual delimitation of spheres of influence is concerned, there is, of course, an arguable case. But before the case can be argued, the *status quo* must be restored. Here there is no room for discussion; the only call is for prompt restitution, and the only question is whether Portugal will give redress of her own immediate motion, or interpose such delays as to require us to take a hostage.

The *Daily News* this morning hopes that Mr. Johnston will "restrain his impetuosity, and remember that her Majesty's Consuls have the reputation of England to maintain." We wonder what shred or shadow of reason our contemporary has for the implied rebuke of Mr. Johnston. In what way, we should like to know, has he been backward to maintain the reputation of England? Mr. Johnston was sent out by Lord Salisbury to make treaties with the native tribes, to plant the British flag, and generally to speak and act in the name of England. He has carried out his instructions with exemplary and characteristic zeal; and it is really too bad of the *Daily News*, because it does not want Mr. Johnston to be energetically supported, to turn round upon him and accuse him of forgetting that he has the reputation of England to maintain.

It is rather amusing to find that the advocates of Portugal in the English press are invoking the name of Livingstone as against his successors of to-day. They could not have called a witness more hopelessly hostile to their pretensions. Here is what Livingstone wrote on the subject in his book on the "Zambesi Expedition," published a quarter of a century ago:—

It is the unwarranted assumption of power over more than a thousand miles of coast, where the Portuguese have in fact little real authority beyond the guns of their forts, which perpetuates the barbarism of the inhabitants. They interdict all foreign commerce, except at a very few points where they have establ shed custom houses, and even at these, by an exaggerated and obstructive tariff and differential duties, they completely shut out the natives from any trade except that in slaves. . . . This Portuguese pretence to dominion is the curse of the negro race on the East Coast of Africa, and it would soon fall to the ground were it not for the moral support it derives from the respect paid to it by our own flag. England would perform a noble service to Portugal itself, as well as to human ty, by ignoring those pretences to dominion on the East Coast, by which, for the sake of mere swagger in Europe, she secures for herself the worst name in Christendom.

This does not look as if Livingstone felt much indebted to the "co-operation" of the Portuguese; and as for his view of their pretensions to sovereignty, he declared emphatically that the interior of Central East Africa "does not belong to them any more than China belongs to them because they possess Macao."

"The Government would effect a shrewd and, in all likelihood, a successful piece of strategy," says the *Morning Advertiser* to-day in noticing Mr. Asquith's Appeal, "if they were able to take the enemy in their unpreparedness and challenge them in the field while they are yet unequipped with a policy." "Unequipped with a policy" is of course an exaggeration; but the suggestion of the *Advertiser* is important as pointing to a real danger in the policy of putting off any definition of the Home Rule scheme until the last moment. It furnishes another argument in addition to those which we adduced yesterday in support of Mr. Asquith's appeal to the Liberal leaders to take the party a little more into their confidence.

A pathetic story was told at an inquest yesterday concerning an old woman who declined to be parted from the dead body of her husband. "My old man is gone," she said to a neighbour who found her lying on the bed embracing the corpse. Remonstrances were in vain, and for four days the old woman lived in the same room. Coroners are not a sentimental race, and Dr. Macdonald remarked that the old woman was "an eccentric person." And yet we fancy the divorce courts would be less busy if there were more wives in the world like poor Mary Jane Huckle.

Mr. Davitt struck the right note at the Educational Congress in Dublin when he demanded the better equipment as well as remuneration of the teachers, and stated that he thought that the most important education in Ireland was the education of the farmers, artisans, and mechanics. In a country almost entirely agricultural, agriculture is taught in the national schools from text-books; in a country devoted to grazing and butter making, dairying is taught in only five of her eight thousand schools; in a country which might furnish England with eggs, instead of our paying three millions of money annually to France and Italy for them, instruction in poultry management is given in only four schools; and in a country which could be a workshop of small industries during the winter months if the people were technically trained, handicraft is taught in only seven of her schools. The fifty-one school-farms of Ireland furnished in 1888 but 836 students for examination, and Mr. Carroll, the agricultural superintendent, reports that these schools "leave much to be desired."

The great unpaid who dispense J.P.'s justice in country places have enunciated some queer ideas in their time; and not the least curious of their decisions is that just given by the Rowley Regis magistrates. A couple of miners were summoned before them for neglect of work, the neglect being that they left the mine and refused to return. For the defence, the leaving off work was admitted, but it was contended that the ventilation of the mine was so bad that the men had reasonable grounds to fear injury to health if they had remained. The bench, in giving judgment against the men, laid it down that it was not enough to prove bad ventilation; they must also prove that it was actually injurious to health. An ordinary man who was not a J.P. would suppose that defective ventilation in any degree was so injurious; after this it seems that the ordinary man is wrong. Miners will know in future that they are at liberty to leave a badly ventilated mine only after they have waited to be comfortably suffocated.

Dr. Westland Marston, who has just found release in death from an old age of tragic loneliness and poverty, will always find a place in the dramatic annals of our time. His first play, "The Patrician's Daughter," produced during Macready's management at Drury Lane, seemed to many critics—to Charles Dickens among the rest—an epoch-making work. They held that it proved the possibility of successfully treating modern life according to the formula of the poetic drama; but, as we know, nothing came of the movement. His later works were sterling and skilful blank verse plays, written for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Miss Faucit, Miss Neilson, and other artists, together with a few comedies in prose, one of which, "A Favorite of Fortune," afforded Mr. Sothern an effective part. His last play, "Under Fire," was a failure at the Vaudeville, and its failure was shortly followed by the death of his son, the blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston. His deserted old age was brightened by the liberality of Mr. Henry Irving, who gave for his benefit a performance of Byron's "Werner," and by the favourable reception of a delightful book of theatrical reminiscences which he published a year or two ago.

PEN DRAWING VERSUS ETCHING.

BY MR. JOSEPH PENNELL.

MR. HAMERTON, writing in the *P.M.G.* of December 30, has criticised certain tendencies in my book on pen drawing. But before attempting to answer him, I must say that to be criticised by him is an honour, for it must be universally acknowledged that he is almost the only man now writing on current art whose opinions are based upon practical and technical knowledge, and whose conclusions therefore carry any weight, and though I may not in this case agree with Mr. Hamerton, I at any rate feel it my duty to show good reasons for my disagreement. He implies that I have not given sufficient credit to the "able artists" who etch the plates called photogravures from pen drawings. Considering that I devoted six pages to a list of illustrations which gave prominence to the names of the engravers whenever I was certain who made the plates; considering that I have devoted a whole chapter to the reproduction of pen drawings, and all through the book have praised the work of artists like Amand-Durand, who does far the best work in what is commonly known as photogravure; that I have repeatedly and most emphatically commended such photo-etchers as Louis Chefdeville, Yves et Barrer, A. and D. Dawson, the Wright Gravure Company, and many others; I really fail to see how Mr. Hamerton can imply that I have not given these men sufficient credit. But when Mr. Hamerton takes up your reviewer's statement (and by the way your review of my book and that of the *Scots Observer* are the only ones I have yet seen worth serious consideration) that "thanks to the invention of photo-engraving pen drawing takes the place of etching," and says—"what are commonly called photo-gravures from pen drawings are, in fact, etchings done by skilled specialists. Photography only serves the intermediate purpose of transferring the drawing to the copper (or bronze); it does not attack the metal. This is done afterwards by a skilled etcher, who bites the plate much in the old-fashioned way"—I must beg leave to differ altogether from him. There is no reason why the drawing should be photographed on to the copper or bronze; it may be grown by electro-deposition, or it may find itself on the plate in one of a number of other ways, all of which are described in Mr. H. Trueman Wood's "Modern Methods of Illustrating Books." But let us suppose that the system employed is, as Mr. Hamerton says, that of photographing the drawing directly on the copper or bronze, the method, I believe (although its purpose is supposed to be a secret), of Amand-Durand and Dujardin, and that it is then bitten, much in the old-fashioned way; the real difficulty of etching has been entirely overcome. The autographic etcher not only has to make his drawing on the copper plate, but he has to arrange every line on it so that when the plate is bitten and the strongest lines enlarged by the biting, the printed proof will render, not the drawing, which the artist makes with a needle on the plate, but the result he intends it shall print. On the contrary, the photo-etcher merely must reproduce perfectly in the copper the finished drawing supplied him by the artist. The drawing is photographed on the plate, and he is thus saved the enormous drudgery of reversing it. He only has to bite the lines as they appear in the drawing now photographed on the plate, with the original drawing by his side to guide him—a very simple matter. I say a very simple matter, though only a skilled specialist can do it, but he does it every time. Of course, if the lines are not of the required depth he may have to rebite the plate, if the lines are not of the required depth he may have to rebite the plate, but this presents no difficulty to him; to the autographic etcher working in the old-fashioned way it is one of the most tedious and dangerous of operations. Therefore I cannot agree with Mr. Hamerton that it would be perfectly legitimate to call these photogravures etchings, even though it were understood that the drawing was due to the draughtsman and the biting to the engraver." The photo-etcher must have artistic feeling—he must understand the drawing; but the probability is he could neither make the drawing himself nor even transfer it to the plate without mechanical aid. Nor can I grant the "able artists" who produce these plates an equal rank with the autographic etcher, who reproduces another man's work by his own skill and no scientific props.

In fact, there is every reason to keep on calling these plates photogravures and not etchings—able spacialists as the men are who produce them. Their art is essentially different from that of the autographic etcher. And the calling of these plates etchings is a deception. So too is it a deception for the draughtsman to call his drawings etchings when reproduced in this manner, even though he or the photo-etcher may work on the plate.

The results of etching and photogravure are equally good, and to the artist equally valuable, and at their best it is almost impossible to distinguish them. I hope Mr. Hamerton will not object to my calling these points to his attention, because I know he has as much love for etching and pen drawing as I have; but from not living in London he escapes seeing all the disgusting tricks of the trade, to some of which his letter unintentionally may give encouragement.

THE INFLUENZA.—Absolute preventative and cure of Influenza, Fever, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. Thousands are dying for want of WOOLLEY'S BITTERS, which do not pay the germ. Buy it at once, or send on your medical man prescribing it. No other treatment required. Of all Chemists.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and unsurpassed with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE EPIDEMIC.—SALT REGAL, a Preventive and Safeguard. Read the following extract of a letter from Mrs. Sim in Riverside, writers on New Year's Day:—"With regard to Salt Regal we are pleased to say that the users HAVE HITHERTO ESCAPED THE EPIDEMIC; the writer especially is the only one in our office who has not been seized, having been the OWLY ONE to take Salt Regal DAILY, whereas all the others from the beginning have been ill, some severely, some very severely. Fortify yourselves against the dire effects of this and all infectious diseases by using the pleasant and refreshing SALT REGAL. Heads of Families need have no fear of Infectious Diseases for themselves or their children if they will use SALT REGAL. Influenza, Fevers, Malaria, Cholera, and the like are harmless to those who use SALT REGAL. There is no preparation like it in the world. Sold everywhere, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Tins.

MORE ABOUT THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.*

IT would have been too much to hope that these letters should be left in "the attic of a country house within thirty miles of New York City," where they were discovered, it seems, some little time ago. One can hardly help thinking, as one reads them, of the famous lines—

Whatever record leaps to light
He never shall be shamed.

It is too much indeed to speak of their "shaming" the writer; but, after allowing for much evident folly and some possible untruthfulness on the part of his correspondent, we are left with a somewhat painful impression. Some time about the beginning of the year 1834 Miss J., who is described as "a very beautiful woman about twenty years of age," conceived the idea of converting the Duke of Wellington, and, it is not uncharitable to add, of becoming the Duchess. She opened the campaign by writing a letter, and followed it up by leaving a Bible at his house. Both were duly acknowledged in the Duke's courteous fashion. Then came an interview. It is not quite clear how this was brought about. Miss J. in her diary (from which the narrative of the correspondence is supplemented) says that the Duke expressed a wish to see her; but this letter is not forthcoming, while in that which has been preserved he speaks of his correspondent's "desire to see the Duke," and intimates that "though he is not in the habit of visiting young unmarried ladies with whom he is not acquainted, he will not decline to attend Miss J." In view of this discrepancy, we must be permitted to doubt the diarist's account of the interview itself, written, it may be observed, some years after the event. Miss J. opened the conversation by quoting a text of Scripture, emphasizing it with pointed forefinger, and the Duke replied—so she says—by "seizing her hand and exclaiming: 'Oh, *how* I *love* you!'" Another interview followed about six months afterwards. "The Duke asked me if I felt sufficient for him to be with him a whole life; to which I replied: '*If it be the will of God.*'" Her hopes of becoming the Duchess—hopes which the editor tells us she never ceased to cherish as long as the Duke lived—must have risen very high. Then it seems to have occurred to her that it would be well to draw back a little. Accordingly she begs that the visits may cease—a request which she wraps up in a multitude of religious phrases. The Duke in his answer intimates that he thinks her quite right, but reminds her of her "If it will be the will of the Lord." This calls forth a grievous tirade from Miss J., highly pietistic of course in tone, but revealing not indistinctly the *spretæ injuria formæ*. In a few days' time, however, the lady swallowed her wrath, and the interviews began again. But again and again there was some cause of offence. The Duke was in the habit of destroying Miss J.'s letters, an act for which we cannot be too thankful. This was very irritating to the writer, who feels that she would "not be justified in spending her time in future in penning such to have them committed to the flames." Again she was forgiving, and another interview followed. Miss J. asked about his knee which he had sprained. "When I did so he appeared delighted, pushing up his chair nearer to me, which of course met with the withdrawal on my part *due* to Christianity." Another grievous offence was that a letter came from the Duke signed with initials and sealed with a plain seal. This was more than the evangelist could bear. The soul for which she was so anxious might perish or not, but anyhow there must be the full signature in the sinner's letter and the ducal coat of arms outside. So, with now and then an interval of silence, the correspondence went on. It was not till about a year before his death that the Duke's patience or interest in his correspondent was finally worn out. On March 10, 1851, he wrote—and it is one of the letters which we can read with unmixed satisfaction—"I know well that Miss J.'s mind is occupied by reflections on spiritual things, and that she must despise the occupation of one who considers it his duty to serve the public to the best of his ability. With due respect for her higher occupations, I hope she will excuse my adhering to my own course of duty." This was his last communication to her; but she never ceased during the remaining eighteen months of his life to bombard him with letters. Of Miss J. there can be but one opinion. There is no need to suppose that she was a hypocrite, but that she had an extraordinary faculty of self-deception cannot be doubted. Never were worldly motives concealed by a thinner covering of pietistic profession. As for the Duke we cannot but be sorry that he did not put fifteen years sooner that summary end to the correspondence which would probably have followed had Miss J. been not a "very beautiful woman of twenty," but a plain woman of sixty.

* "The Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J." Edited by Christine Terhune Herrick. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1890.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"COCKALORUM" AT ETON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I mention, in corroboration of "E. F.'s" letter in your issue of the 4th inst., that when I went to Eton sixteen years ago I found the game described by him flourishing in great vigour? We used to play the game in the long passages of the house at which I boarded, the first man of the down side resting his arms and head on the projecting ledge formed by the cupboard or buffet on which the maids rested their trays when washing up the breakfast and tea things. The rules and conditions of our game were exactly similar to those mentioned by E. F., and the war cry of the last vaulter was the same magic "Hi cockalorum, jig, jig, jig," repeated thrice. None of us, as far as I know, ever stopped to inquire why the game had this name, or whether the former in any way explained the latter. Possibly some earlier Etonian, say a contemporary of Mr. Gladstone, may be able to throw some light on the subject, which might prove useful to Dr. Murray.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

January 5. E. L.

THE BURIAL OF SUICIDES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE

SIR,—In your "Tittle Tattle" of yesterday (Friday) in commenting upon a verdict of *felo-de-se*, you have fallen into legal errors in supposing—(1) that the jury by finding such a verdict "condemned her body to a grave in unconsecrated ground," as was formerly the case, and (2) that "a verdict of insanity" is "the only means of obtaining a Christian burial" for a suicide. (1) By an Act passed in 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., c. 19) it is enacted that "it shall *not* be lawful for any coroner . . . . to issue any warrant or other process directing the interment of the remains of persons against whom a finding of *felo-de-se* shall be had in any public highway, or with any stake being driven through the body of such person;" but such coroner shall give directions for the interment to take place "in the churchyard, or other burial ground, of the parish or place in which the remains of such person might . . . . be interred if the verdict of *felo-de-se* had not been found against such person." (2) The same Act provides that, in addition, such interment may take place in accordance with the provisions of the Burial Act of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 41); under which, while the Established clergy may not read the usual Burial Service over the remains of a *felo-de-se*, they may read a service consisting of passages from the Book of Common Prayer and the Holy Scriptures; and any person not an Established clergyman may conduct any service in such a case, including the Burial Service of the Church of England.—I am, your obedient servant,

2, *Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, E.C., January* 4. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

SHAKSPERE'S SWEETHEART.

DISCOVERY OF THE DARK WOMAN OF THE SONNETS.

THE real reason why many Shakspere critics and students have denied the obvious and natural autobiographic meaning of Shakspere's Sonnets is, that their enthusiasm for his dramatic genius and their idealization and idolization of his character have made them resolve to admit no evidence against his marital purity that will not satisfy a court of law. But any reasonable reader who knows what license men allowed themselves in Elizabeth's days, will easily admit that, having left his old, ignorant, country-mannered wife at Stratford, an actor and author of such an impressionable nature as Shakspere would be sure to be attracted by a bright, clever, well-bred woman of musical attainments and "a coming-on disposition," who admired him and set her cap at him. This granted, what do the Sonnets tell us, assuming that the Mr. W. H. they were dedicated to in 1609, was William Herbert, then Lord Pembroke? That Shakspere urged his handsome young patron-friend of 18 to marry,—the plan to marry him at 17 had fallen through;—that Shakspere had a romantic affection for the young heir; that he was willing to give up his mistress to him (nos. 40—2); that the young fellow turned wild; that Shakspere and he broke off their friendship for a time, and that Shakspere then joyfully renewed it after three years.

The second Group of the Sonnets, 127—152, are to Shakspere's Dark Mistress, evidently the same as the one Herbert took from him (40—2). She is highly cultivated and attractive, plays the virginal, has delicate soft hands, is not handsome, but has speaking black eyes, and fascinates Shakspere though she throws him over for another Will (Herbert). If then we can find a well-bred brunette in 1598—1601, who is a mistress of Pembroke's, she is likely to be the Dark Woman we want for Shakspere's Sonnets; and if there is any link between her and Shakspere's Company, the chance is that she was Shakspere's love.

Such a brunette we *do* find at this very time in the person of Miss Mary Fitton, a forward Maid-of-Honour to Queen Elizabeth, the younger daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, Cheshire. She used to dress up as a man, and go to young Herbert. She had a child by him; he refused to marry her; and Elizabeth put him in the Fleet prison to avenge the insult done to her Court. In 1601 the famous Comedian of Shakspere's Company, Wm. Kempe, dedicated to a Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, Mary Fitton—whom he miscalled Anne, the name of her elder sister Lady Newdigate,—his "Nine Days' Dance from London to Norwich." Mary Fitton is therefore the exact type of the woman we want as the Dark Mistress of Shakspere's Sonnets, and may well be the very woman herself. What did she look like? Her kneeling statue on the tomb of her Father and Mother shows.

Her father, Sir Edward Fitton, died in 1605, and was buried in Gawsworth Church. The "MS Cheshire Church Notes" cited by Mr. Earwaker in his "East Cheshire," ii. 583, note *p*, say:—

"Sir Edward Fitton his Monument in y^e^ chancell. Note, y^e^ 2 Sons and 2 Daughters are portraied on either side y^e^ monument, and y^e^ sonnes are neer y^e^ head."

This monument is evidently still in Gawsworth Chancel, but some time after the death of the widow, Lady Alice Fitton—buried at Gawsworth on January 4, 1626-7—her fresh statue on a pedestal must have been placed at the side and in the middle of her husband's tomb, with her right arm resting on it; and no doubt at the same time the statues of her daughters Lady Newdigate and Mary Fitton (as we still call her, though she married 2 or 3 times) were shifted from their original side to their brothers' side (or *vice versâ*) so as to show all the family on one side. And either to make room for the Mother's statue, or at a later time, the feet of the younger son Richard Fitton (who died in 1610) were broken off, while those of his elder brother Sir Edward Fitton—the first baronet, who died in 1619—are still whole. The face of Mary Fitton is that of a bonny, cheery woman, of very different character to that of her more serious sister Lady Newdigate. Mary looks just the sort of person to have had many lovers as well as 2 or 3 husbands. Indeed, an old entry credits her with 3 husbands, and 3 bastards. Her face, like that of Shakspere's bust at Stratford, has been repainted, but, as in his case, of the original colour. Her eyes, eyebrows, and hair are black; but Mr. Eyre Crowe, who has lately made a special examination of the statue, decides that the Maid of Honour, like her mistress-Queen, wore a wig or "front," and that the black hair does not rise like natural hair from Mary's forehead, but is part of the hood which covers the back of her head, and is fitted with a wire frame, over which—as was the fashion in those days—the hair was brushed. Mary's face is dark, though this is no doubt partly due to Time; but the colour of the eyes and eyebrows, and the hair to match, leave no doubt that she was a brunette.

Dr. Furnivall got Messrs. Bullock brothers, of Bickley-terrace, Macclesfield, to photograph the whole tomb, and Mary Fitton's statue separately. They sell cartes-de-visite of her at 6*d.*, cabinets at 1*s.*, and large copies of the tomb at 2*s.* 6*d.* We hope that our readers—or at least the Shakspere students among them—will not be content with our reproduction of two of these photographs (one is given above, the other will be found in the next number of the *Pall Mall Budget*), but will get the sun-copies for themselves. They will then have the best representation now known of the eyes and face at which we believe Shakspere gazed with such longing and lawless love. The whole question is fully and ably treated in Mr. Thomas Tyler's book on the Sonnets which will be out on Jan. 10. The copies for America have already left England. It is published by Mr. D. Nutt, 270 Strand, and contains the fullest information on the subject, with a long Introduction, a paraphrase or summary of each Sonnet, and notes on it. F. J. F.

BRAZILIAN RUMOURS.

THE latest from Brazil viâ Lisbon and the *Times* is the yellow fever, evidently in the estimation of the Royalist correspondent a direct result of the Revolution. Business letters received in London make reference to the heat, but make no mention of the fever, so that even the reports of the appearance of this scourge should be accepted with caution. The reassuring fact in the Brazilian situation is this, that business is going on in the old way. This is the quiet season, but there is not any abnormal dulness. Even if it be assumed that the parties are interested in making a fair show before Europe, it is not at all likely that business houses would go on committing themselves to forward engagements if the outlook was so threatening as the Lisbon reports indicate. We hear that another cause for the sudden precipitation of the Revolution was the discovery of an Imperialist arrangement which was to take effect at the end of the year. The Emperor was to abdicate in favour of his daughter, who in turn was to give place to her son. On these plans coming to the ears of the Republicans the *coup d'état* was suddenly resolved on. The President, General Deodaro de Fonseca is said to have been long subject to heart disease, and should he have to throw up the reins, the leadership of the Government is most likely to be entrusted to M. Benjamin Constant, the Minister of War, who is acknowledged to be both able and honest.

THE PROJECTED BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

The committee of the London Chamber of Commerce entrusted with the task of forming a Board of Conciliation to deal with labour disputes in the metropolis has put itself in communication with representative working men, so that the views of labour should be as fully ascertained as those of capital. An important question to be decided is the mode of electing the labour representatives to the proposed board or committee, and expressions of opinion have been invited on that point. The future board, it is quite understood, will be equally composed of the two classes, so that it should give confidence to both sides in any dispute in which it may be asked to intervene.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY.

The promoters of the Central London Railway Bill, who deny the rumour that the measure is to be abandoned, have forwarded a statement as to the proposed railway in reply to the criticism which has been published. The system will be the same as that adopted in the case of the City and Southwark Subway. There will be two iron tubes or tunnels, about 11 feet internal diameter, one for the up and the other for the down traffic. These will be constructed in the clay at an average depth of about 50 feet below the surface, so that there will be no interference with sewers cellars, or vaults belonging to property on the line of route. In the construction there will be no interference with the surface of the streets, and in order to drive the tunnels the sites of the proposed stations will be first acquired, and shafts will be sunk on the private property so brought. The railway will be worked and lighted by electricity, so that there will be no smoke, and the engineers assert that, owing to the depth, there can be no noise, and vibration. On these points we should very soon have a practical demonstration, as the Southwark subway is nearing completion. The projected route is from Queen's-road, Bayswater, to King William-street by Bayswater-road, Oxford-street, Holborn, Newgate-street, and Cheapside. The London Central (Subway) Railway is a totally different scheme, which proposes a line from Shepherd's-bush-green to Shaftesbury-avenue.

The scheme for the construction of the City and North of London Subway Railway has been abandoned.

THE DANGERS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

We referred the other day in an Occasional Note to a challenge which had been sent to the Edison Company in New York by the companies working the Westinghouse converter system with respect to the comparative safety of the two methods. The latter say they "expect to prove" by the investigation which they court—

1st. That conductors carrying high-tension alternating currents have been and can be safely and successfully operated underground.

2nd. That the Westinghouse converter system, as used by us, ensures absolute safety to the user of incandescent lights, as the converter or transformer placed on the premises of each of our customers serves as an impassable barrier against fire or accidents and reduces the current of the street mains to a harmless current, usually of fifty volts, or one-fourth of the intensity of the current introduced into the premises of the consumer under your system.

With regard to the Edison system, they "expect to prove"—

1st. That the Edison underground system is dangerous in the extreme because of its leakage, which may at any time cause a fire on the premises of the consumer, as shown by the large number of fires which have been caused by that system in this and other cities.

2nd. That your business can only be rendered safe, and the great fire risk incident to its use removed, by the adoption of the converter or transformer system.

CELLULOID AND ITS USES.

A commercial reporter, writing from Sheffield, says: "The bulk of the ivory sold at the periodical sales finds its way here, and enormous quantities are used in the cutlery and silver trades. The growing scarcity and ever-increasing cost of ivory has, however, compelled manufacturers to turn their attention to the production of various substitutes. One of these is celluloid, and thousands of tons of this material is annually worked up in Sheffield. One firm alone, who made a speciality of this article last year, sold upwards of 1,800 dozen table knives with ivory-grained celluloid handles. Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of this material recently, and certainly the prejudice entertained against it is not shared by Sheffield cutlery manufacturers, who boldly assert that it is superior to ivory in some respects, although it only costs about one-sixth the money. No amount of heat will cause combustion unless the celluloid is brought into direct contact with flame. It stands hot water better, and retains its beautiful creamy polish longer than ivory, for which it seems to be a really perfect substitute so far as Sheffield trades are concerned."

STOCK EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Thomas Skinner has very promptly brought out "The Stock Exchange Year Book for 1890" (Cassell and Company). Although his aim is to condense as much as possible, he has been compelled to add 120 pages to the volume this year, so great has been the increase in the number of public companies. It has, however, not lost its handy form, and is more than ever a valuable book of reference.

We have received the 1890 edition of "Mathieson's Highest and Lowest Prices," which gives a complete record of all the business marked in the official list during the past year, dealing not only with every stock that is quoted in the list on the 31st December, but also with those that have been inserted or discontinued—in some cases both inserted and discontinued—between the first and last days of 1889. The dates on which the extreme prices were touched, and the fluctuations on the year, are also recorded, and in the case of stocks and shares having different amounts paid up during the year, the full particulars are given of each amount paid up.

The life policies held by the late Mr. Gowen are said to have amounted to no less than £40,000, divided as follows:—Equitable, 90,000 dols.; New York Life Insurance, 80,000 dols.; New York Mutual, 30,000 dols. Being all over three years old the policies remain valid, although death was caused by suicide.

Steel firms are being besought by their customers to execute their orders.

Manufacturers are finding fuel both scarce and dear. Contracts for slack have been made at an advance of 200 per cent. on last year.

The number of passengers carried during the past half-year by the London Tramways Company amounted to 30,009,390, as against 28,219,329 in the corresponding half-year of 1888.

The tomato packing of the United States during the season of 1889 is estimated at just under three million cases of two dozen cans each. This is a reduction of 11 per cent. on the season of 1888, due to storms and excessive rain on the Atlantic seaboard.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 3*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, per annum. Address The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

Bord's Pianos.—20s per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month). 20 the three years system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 14, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HANRY NICHOLLS and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (Limited). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella). Miss VIOLET CAMERON, and the entire Dramatic and Operatic Company. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 P.M. No early doors. "First come, first served."—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mazlif of the age, Wonderful Siberian Bears, Dogs, Goats, Monkeys, Highly trained Mules, Ponies, Zebras, Boa-Con and his Wonderful Pet, Jessie, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Hi-revolutionary Performers), Professor Hengwood (Jockey Mule), Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena, TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8.30, an entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS; OR, THE KING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8.

SAVOY THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of "THE GONDOLIERS" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR (by permission of), by HARRY PAULTON. Produced by FLORENCE ST. JOHN. Preceded at 7.45 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINÉES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Doors open at 1.30, overture 2.0. Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena, TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), January 9, at Nine o'clock, LA TOSCA, a Drama in Four Acts, by SARDOU. Adapted by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Scenes, ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Price, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrton, Miss Bradbury, Miss Jane Rodber, Miss Laura Hansey, Miss Edith Kenward, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,805. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—National Chrysanthemum Society's Mid-Winter Exhibition of Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, and Primulas.—TO-DAY and TO-MORROW (Thursday). No Extra Charge.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—TO-NIGHT, at 10 P.M., FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Champion of England, will give an Exhibition with JOE COSNETT. Book seats in advance.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Splendid Entertainments in addition to Flower Show and F. F. Siwin. Grand Organ Recitals. The Cannibals from Tierra del Fuego, Belwhita Acrobatic Troupe, at 6.45 and 9.45. Grand Ballet by 100 Ladies and Gents. The Building heated all day, rendering it the most comfortable lounge in London. Doors open at 12.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost. Professor Tregetour, Shadowgraphist, &c., Wiegland's Performing Dogs, Leonard's Marionettes, Marvels of the Big Wheel, the Aztec Troupe, Mr. Kilsen Treasure, the Brothers Belno, the Kellin Troupe, Conway and Pepper, La Petite Bertoia, the Royal Aerial Aquarians, Professor Cook. TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful."—Daily Telegraph. "Gorgeous in point of art and ingenuity." "No end to the splendour."—Standard. "Magnificent."—Figaro. DAILY, at 3. TWICE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Stars, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HARRY GRATTAN. Invented and produced by CHARLES MORTON. Music by HERR RUDOLPH ARONSON.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance to AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Unlimited Refreshments. Open 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Free Grand Organ Recitals. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors. NOTICE.—TO-DAY Opening of Switzerland Every Forest or Chilian Views. Free Gifts to Children. No Extra Charge.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. WILL OPEN to the Public on JANUARY 18. Patron: H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. Prince GEORGE of WALES, and H.R.H. the Duke of BRUNSWICK. Vice-Chairman: ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, Esq. Manager: F. G. PRANGE, Esq.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

BBBB A A RRRR NN N U U M M M SSS
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HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, theatrical, musical, classical, and spectacular event ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Feats, and Pastimes. Elephant, Roman Barebacke Standing and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,200 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Great Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Combination of Five Circuses. A Grand Jungle of Wild, Savage Beasts. Famous Clowns. The Alfredian Realm of Most Interesting Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race. Magic Illusions. Equestrian Kings of Every Noted School. Startling Displays by Oriental Artists. Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Seals, Elephants, Panthers, and the Biggest Herds of Wisest Elephants. The monster unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every class. It will exhibit nowhere else, and its great London season will be brief.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 7.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: An public area 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper circle circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, private boxes four and five guineas. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat cannot be given, all without extra charge or any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance confusion and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 20, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at reserved seat offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Hall Dress, 20, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years old be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in the 1s. and two shilling seats. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are equally complete and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the busiest day, as a gentleman is given every person to find a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

THE PELICAN CLUB COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

The committee of the Pelican Club (Sir John Astley in the chair) was occupied for many hours yesterday in investigating the circumstances of the recent disgraceful prize-fight near Bungay. Among the witnesses examined by the committee were Pelham, Mr. G. Abington Baird, Lord Mandeville, and Slavin. The evidence of the latter was so favourable to Mr. Baird that this gentleman was exonerated from the charge of having aided, abetted, or paid the roughs, who assisted the contest with knuckle dusters and bows. It would seem that their services had been requisitioned by others for the express benefit of a pugilist, who did not, however, put in an appearance. The committee's report will be presented at the special general meeting of the club to-day, when Fleming, who has been suspended, will probably be reinstated in his position of manager of the boxing competitions.

THE NEW SCOTLAND YARD.

The contractors for the new headquarters of the police on the Thames Embankment are under engagement to finish their work in October next, but in a great structure of this kind some departure from the original designs is inevitable, and it is more than probable that October may see the work still unfinished. Scotland-yard authorities, however, are hoping that all will be in readiness for them by next Christmas, and as the lease of their present premises expires in the following March, they cannot stay where they are much beyond the close of the present year.

MOUSSA BEY'S TRIAL TO BE RESUMED.

It is announced from Constantinople that, owing to the friendly hints conveyed by the German Ambassador, Herr von Radowitz, to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, in support of similar suggestions by the English, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian Ambassadors, the legal proceedings against Moussa Bey are to be resumed.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

It is reported at Shanghai that great preparations are being made by the Russian Government with a view to beginning the construction of the Siberian Railway next spring, at Tomsk, Stretensk, and Vladivostok simultaneously.

Mr. Arnold Morley left town yesterday for the Continent. He expects to return in a fortnight's time.

The condition of the Bishop of St. Albans had somewhat improved yesterday.

Mr. T. Ellis, M.P., who has been seriously ill at Luxor, is recovering, and is expected to be able to return from Egypt in about a week.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter.* The PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

OUR TROUBLE WITH PORTUGAL.

LORD SALISBURY SENDS A FIRM DEMAND TO LISBON FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STATUS QUO.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR

Reuter's account of the fresh telegraphic Note from Lord Salisbury to Senhor Barros Gomes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is that, without threatening a rupture or other measures, it is very firm, and is expected to bring the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty to an almost immediate issue. This last Note, it is added, was not written in consequence of anything that transpired within the last few days—the sensational telegram from the Lakes Company being still regarded by the British Government as referring to incidents already known—but is a protest against Major Serpa Pinto's proceedings in general, and a rejoinder to Senhor Barros Gomes' last despatch replying to Lord Salisbury's demand for explanations concerning the attack on the Makololo and the other acts imputed to Major Serpa Pinto. His lordship in the present Note asks the Portuguese Government to give immediate orders to its agents to prevent the recurrence of acts similar to those attributed to Ma or Serpa Pinto which might interfere with the tranquil diplomatic discussion of the questions at issue. Portugal has not yet replied, but her answer may be expected at the end of the present week. In diplomatic circles it is believed that the Portuguese Government will therein intimate its willingness to give the desired orders for the maintenance of the *status quo* provided Great Britain does the same.

The *Times* has received a communication, dated Cape Town, December 19, which states that, according to information that has arrived there from Quillimane, the Portuguese authorities had forbidden the British mail steamers of the Castle Line from receiving at Quillimane the correspondence of the British Vice-Consul or other letters, which it was ordered should pass through the Portuguese post-office.

Inquiries at the offices of Messrs. Donald Currie and Company, owners of the Castle Line, show that the above is quite an ordinary proceeding on the part of the Portuguese authorities, and is in fact provided for by the regulations of the British Post Office, which stipulate that all letters from that district must pass through the local post-office, as the Portuguese have the management of the postal service, letters being carried by the Lisbon line of steamers to Europe. Messrs. Donald Currie and Company have received similar information to that published by the *Times*, but under the circumstances above mentioned they do not attach any political importance to the incident.

H.M.S. *Kimberley* left Zanzibar on Monday, her destination being unknown, and the third transport *Somerton* on Tuesday. H.M. cruisers *Calliope* and *Satellite*, which were diverted at Aden on their way home from the China and Australian stations respectively, arrived at Zanzibar yesterday. H.M. cruiser *Conquest* is expected to-day.

The Admiralty yacht *Enchantress* has been despatched from Portsmouth to Gibraltar with sealed orders for the *Benbow* and *Colossus*, which are to meet her there.

CLUB RUMOURS.

Writing late last night, the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* reported that alarmist rumours were prevalent at the political clubs in the evening. It was stated, among other things, that unless the Portuguese Government offered prompt reparation, a large force would be sent to Delagoa Bay, and that the Portuguese settlements there would be occupied, with an intimation that if the questions in dispute were not settled within three months Delagoa Bay would be added to the British dominions.

THE £100,000 FOR A CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

THE ANONYMOUS DONOR DISCOVERED.

"The philanthropist who has granted John of Gaunt a fortune to help the weak to become strong," writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, "is none other than Mr. Peter Reid. At one time this donor of £100,000 in the lump was very well known as a prominent City man, retiring from business some years ago, he devoted himself to doing a great deal of good in a quiet, unostentatious sort of way which has never caused him to be widely advertised. He has especially devoted himself to the cause of certain public institutions which he believed to be accomplishing a good work. He is a bachelor, but by no means a recluse. His friends describe him with admiration as having much social charm, and he seems to be liked by every one."

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* saw Mr. Peter Reid this morning. He prefers to say nothing about the matter, and will neither confirm nor deny the statement given above. Seeing, however, that he can scarcely be supposed to desire a reputation for munificence which is not his own, his refusal to deny the statement may be taken as a strong proof of its correctness.

THE WANT OF COAL ON THE CONTINENT.

Several great factories in Holland have had to stop work in consequence of scarcity of coal. A Maestricht firm which employs two thousand workpeople is among them.—*Union Telegram.*

A GERMAN WORK ON CROMWELL.

An interesting work has been published in Berlin on Cromwell. It is in three large volumes, and has plans of all the battlefields and a number of woodcuts.—*Union Telegram.*

FAILURE OF A RUSSIAN BANK.

A Union telegram from Vienna says:—The well-known banking firm of Damelnsky, at Odessa, has failed. The deficit amounts to about 500,000 roubles. The managing director has absconded.

NEGRO EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

Senator Morgan has introduced into the American Congress a resolution favouring negro emigration to Africa.—*Dalziel's Cable Agency.*

INTERESTING TO THE SUGAR TRADE.

Mr. Oxnard urged upon the American Ways and Means Committee yesterday legislation favouring the production of home beet sugar, and his arguments may have the effect of preventing the reduction of the foreign sugar tariff.—*Dalziel's Cable Agency.*

IMPENDING GREAT STRIKE OF WELSH MINERS.

The miners of the Rhondda Valley, numbering about ten thousand, have to-day re ected the offers of the coalowners for an immediate advance of 5½ per cent., and have denounced the National Federation in the demand for wages advance of 10 per cent. Notices are served on the coalowners to cease contracts at the end of month.

The Rev. John Kennedy, of Aldenham School, was yesterday elected Head Master of Tonbridge School, to succeed Mr. Rowe at Easter next.

The final obsequies of the late Empress of Brazil were conducted at Lisbon yesterday, the remains being deposited in the Pantheon of the Braganza family. Dom Pedro and the other relatives of the deceased were present.

King Milan having given permission to the young King to visit his mother both on the Servian Christmas Day and on New Year's Day, the first visit took place on Monday.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES ATTACKED.

A THOUSAND POST-OFFICE MEN INVALIDED.

ALARM IN THE EAST-END.

There is yet no indication of an abatement in the epidemic. Sandringham, it appears, has not been spared, several cases having occurred there. Prince George of Wales has been one of the sufferers, while Princess Victoria is the latest victim. The Rev. Fred. A. T. Hervey, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Prince and Princess of Wales, has been another of the sufferers. The Duchess of Manchester, who was to have left London on Monday, for Merton Hall, on a visit to Baron Hirsch, to meet the Prince of Wales, has been obliged to postpone her departure on account of a sudden and severe attack of influenza. Sir Robert Peel, Sir Donald Currie, and Sir John Puleston, M.P., are ena

THE CLEVELAND-STREET CASE.

FURTHER HEARING OF THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

This morning Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, resumed the hearing of the charge against Arthur Newton, solicitor; Frederick Taylerson, his clerk; and Adolphus De Galla, an interpreter, of having conspired to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the Cleveland-street case. Mr. Horace Avory, instructed by the Treasury, prosecuted; Mr. C. S. Gill defended Mr. Newton; and Mr. St. John Wontner appeared on behalf of the others accused.

William Meech Perkins, the ex-employé of the Post Office, again entered the witness-box, and in cross-examination by Mr. Gill said he did not remember the witness-box, and in cross-examination by Mr. Gill said he did not remember one of the boys suggesting terms to De Galla, nor that Swinscoe said anything about a church near Oxford.

Mr. Vaughan suggested that the cross-examination might be with advantage abbreviated.

Mr. Gill said the object was to show that De Galla worked to get abbreviated.

Mr. Gill said the object was to show that De Galla worked to get from the boys a full and true history of the case. He did so under Mr. Newton's orders, and it would be possible to prove that Mr. Newton was instructed to so inquire for a client. When it was found that no more information could be obtained from the boys, they were to'd to go home. There was no tention could be obtained from the boys, they were to'd to go home. There was no tention could be obtained from the boys, they were to'd to go home. There was no attempt to send them abroad. In further cross-examination the witness admitted a attempt to send them abroad. In further cross-examination the witness admitted that he had been the first to suggest writing home to say they "would not be home that night," and that De Galla then said they could all write home that night," and that De Galla then said they could all write home. Witness had suggested to his comrades the possibility of their not going away after all as Thickbroom had not turned up, and on the day after they had spent the night in the coffee tavern it was remarked that it was strange they had had no clothes brought them to use on the passage. On more than one occas on they had asked who was aiding them, but De Galla had said that did not matter. Witness and Wright had told De Galla that their parents were quite willing for them to leave the country, provided that all was right. He remembered saying to Mr. Newton that he did not want to be mixed up in the case any more. He had seen Mr. Minton Senior. Ernest Parke's solicitor) a few times.

Re-examined by Mr. Avory: Witness said he did not know who Mr. Somerville was. Did you give him any information?—No. From first to last did either Newton or De Galla ask you for any information about the Cleveland-street case?—No.

THE FOREST GATE TRAGEDY.—INQUEST.

This morning Mr. G. C. Lewis, coroner for South Essex, resumed his inquiry concerning the death of twenty-six children in the disastrous fire at Forest Gate Industrial Schools on New Year's morning. After remarking that it was no compulsory upon authorities in erecting such buildings to provide means of escape in case of fire, he said that perhaps the jury might eventually like to make a presentation on the subject.

Mr. Duncan, superintendent of the schools, recalled, described the two dormitories in which the deaths occurred. He stated that the two back staircases from these, always used by the boys, which led into the yard, had one door at the bottom which opened inwards, and was locked on the children going to bed. This was the door which the boys did not use, and the door of which was locked. Another staircase which the boys did not use, and the door of which was locked. The officer in charge of the room would have the key.

COLLISION OFF GRAVESEND.—A CAPTAIN KILLED.

The steamer *Hibernian*, *en route* for Boulogne, collided with a small vessel, name unknown, in Sea Reach, Gravesend, this morning. The captain of the *Hibernian* was struck on the head by the other vessel's bowsprit, from which injury he has since died. The steamer had rails, &c., damaged. The extent of damage to the other vessel is unknown.

LORD SALISBURY.

The improvement in Lord Salisbury's condition is maintained; but he has thought it prudent to postpone his reception of the deputation from the Imperial Federation League, which was fixed for the 10th inst.

A CABINET COUNCIL TO BE HELD AT HATFIELD.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—It is said that a Cabinet Council will be held in the course of the next few days at Hatfield. Lord Salisbury is anxious to meet his colleagues, but it will be for the doctors to say when they consider him fit to transact business without danger of bringing about a relapse. There are still some points in connection with the legislative programme for next session which require consideration, but of course the most important business which will be brought before the next Cabinet Council is the controversy with Portugal.

WHOLESALE CLEARANCE OF THE PONSONBY ESTATE.

Within the past fortnight 207 "eviction-made-easy" notices have been served on the tenants still in possession on the Ponsonby estate. Actual eviction is expected to take place next month. The whole estate will then be cleared of its tenants with the exception of about three or four who have not hitherto been molested.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT AND LAND NATIONALIZATION.

It is announced that Mr. Michael Davitt, in connection with Land Nationalization, has consented to devote a fortnight to a lecturing tour through England, which will commence with a large gathering in London towards the end of January. Before going to England Mr. Davitt will give two lectures in Ireland.

EXPECTING "JACK THE RIPPER."

During the past few days there has been an increase of vigilance on the part of the East London police owing to "information received." A number of the police have been watching some cattle boats which have arrived at the docks from the United States, and a very strict look-out is being kept at night in the neighbourhood where the recent tragedies were committed by "Jack the Ripper."

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS MATCH.

A Central News telegram from Havannah says:—The play in the chess match between the rival champions to-day resulted in a draw, and the game now stands, Tschigorin two, Gunsberg one, drawn one.

STRIKE OF IRISH RAILWAY SERVANTS.

A sudden strike of two hundred guards, porters, and signalmen on the Waterford and Limerick Railway caused much interruption of traffic on the line and its connections yesterday evening. The men, who came out because, as they alleged, they had not received an increase of wages due to them under a recent agreement, afterwards had an interview with the chairman and traffic manager, with the result that the differences were quickly settled.

CENT. PER CENT. ON WORKS OF ART.

The judge of the Lambeth county court had before him yesterday a case in which a gentleman sued a firm of furniture removers for damage done to an Italian statuette in its transit from Poplar to Croydon. The plaintiff claimed £5 for his loss. The defendant said the statuette, and "any number of them," could be obtained in London for 45s., but ultimately judgment was given for £3 and costs. In the course of the proceedings the plaintiff admitted that he had only given £2 for the object when purchased in Italy, and the judge seemed astonished at the statement that London dealers sell such a statue for £5, and thereby secure a profit of considerably over a hundred per cent. "If it is so," his Honour remarked, "I shall in future send my own agent to Italy when I want to purchase works of art."

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The Council of the Empire will conclude on the 17th inst. the examination of the Russian Budget for 1890, which, it is stated, will show a material surplus of revenue over expenditure. The latter, it is added, will be smaller than of the preceding year, the increase being chiefly in the estimates for the War Department and the Ministry of Public Instruction. The naval estimates, on the other hand, will be comparatively lower.—*Reuter.*

HOW PUBLIC-HOUSE PROSECUTIONS WERE INCREASED.

The new arrangement for the police inspection of public-houses in Liverpool, by which the officers visiting the premises are frequently changed, has, it is stated, led to a large increase in the number of prosecutions, and it was yesterday decided in court to devote two days next week to future to the hearing of these cases, instead of one, as hitherto.

A Dover telegram states that a very dense fog prevails in the Channel this morning.

The funeral of the late Mr. Serjeant Robinson will leave 43, Mecklenburgh-square on Thursday next at 1.45 P.M. for the Tower Hamlets cemetery, which will be reached at 2.45 P.M.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

As announced in our later editions last night, the Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany expired at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

On Saturday night last, when it became known that the deceased Empress was suffering from rather an acute attack of the influenza now prevailing there were none who, knowing how frail and infirm her Majesty had become, did not shake their heads and predict the worst. Still, a gleam of hope was given out on Sunday, when a tranquillizing telegram was sent to her Majesty's brother, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, as well as on Monday, when the bulletin spoke of refreshing, if fitful, sleep. But late on Monday night it became plain to all watchers round the Empress's bed—and these numbered her only daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden—that her end was approaching.

SUMMONED TO THE BEDSIDE.

At ten o'clock on Monday night her Majesty felt a little relieved, though her temperature was still very high; but by three o'clock yesterday morning difficulty of breathing set in with other alarming symptoms, so that it was deemed advisable to send for the Emperor and all her Majesty's other immediate relatives. Within a quarter of an hour from the time of this early summons, both their Imperial Majesties, rising and hastening from the Schloss, were at the bedside of the dying Empress, where they continued, with but brief interruption, till the end came. Meanwhile, the Rev. Dr. Kögel, chief Court chaplain, had already been called to minister spiritual consolation to the sufferer; and had already been called to minister spiritual consolation to the sufferer; and long before the lights which had illuminated the palace all night were out it was crowded with all whom family attachment or official duty could prompt to appear.

STATE DIGNITARIES AT THE PALACE.

Later in the day Count von Moltke drove to the palace and joined the throng of sympathetic watchers—a throng which was soon afterwards swelled by dignitaries like Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Waldersee, Chief of the Grand General Staff, Herr von Wedell, Household Minister, and others. At nine o'clock the public were told by an official bulletin, the third within twelve hours, that the Empress was now less and less able to breathe, and that her strength was rapidly on the wane.

THE LAST SACRAMENT.

The worst of it was that the Empress could take no proper nourishment, and that inflammation of the lungs was assuming a most acute form. Towards noon, her condition having become a little easier, some of the watchers in and adjacent to her chamber left the palace, with the assurance that her Majesty might still linger on for several hours; but soon after this another unfavourable bulletin went forth, and again there was a swift and sudden flow of carriages to the palace. The sacrament was administered by Dr. Kögel, who continued unwearied in his offers of spiritual consolation to the dying Empress, whose last moments appear to have been the occasion of incidents as pathetic as those which marked the decease of the Emperor William.

THE END—A PATHETIC SCENE.

The end came about twenty minutes past four, when the Empress quietly passed away, without any seeming consciousness of her state or suffering, in the midst of a sorrowing circle, which included the Emperor and Empress. When Dr. Velten attested that the heart of the Empress Augusta had ceased to beat, all present knelt down, and, while sobs and tears escaped from the mourners, Dr. Kögel uttered a brief prayer and asked a blessing on the soul which had just left its mortal body. A background to this family group of mourners was formed by the members, high and humble, of the departed Empress's household, and those who had attended her in her last illness, and, after their Majesties had withdrawn, these latter were admitted to take a last look at the features of their mistress, on which death had now so visibly set its stamp.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

The body rests on an open couch shrouded in a white mantle. On the right hand, which lies extended, is laid a sprig of lily of the valley, and the head rests on the white pillows, wearing a blessed expression of peace. No painful traces of the hand of death distorts the face, which is wrapped round with a covering of white lace. The beautiful and noble classical features of youth have returned in the marvellous expression of the face. She will be laid to rest at the side of her consort in the mausoleum of Charlottenburg. The death chamber was the scene this evening of a mortuary service conducted by Dr. Kögel, which was attended by all the Imperial family and their relatives.

It was really at the reception which the Empress Augusta gave last Friday to some of the heads of the German army that she had assisted William I. in the re-union of the Empire that "she got her death," as the phrase goes. She had then all with a cold for several days, and was warned to be very careful, but, in order not to disappoint the generals who expected to salute her Majesty and wish her the compliments of the season, she left her apartments for a short time. The exertion of the reception was too much for her strength, and she took to her bed, and a few hours later it was officially stated that she was suffering from a severe attack of influenza. The young Empress hastened at once to the sick bed, and William II., who was then staying at Potsdam, left for Berlin, the improvement still continuing. On Monday, however, a turn for the worse took place, and her Majesty grew increasingly enfeebled.

The late Empress, who was born on September 30, 1811, had behind her a golden and very full life. Born and educated at the brilliant Court of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was the protector and patron of all the arts, and at whose Court Goethe was the first and the most frequent among the "the choice and master spirits of the age," the young girl when married at the age of eighteen to Prince William of Prussia came into a very uncongenial atmosphere at the Court of Berlin. Her personal beauty was duly appreciated by the soldierly Teutons; but her intellectual gifts were not so much for her ments for a short time. The exertion of the reception was too much for her strength, and she took to her bed, and a few hours later it was officially stated that she was suffering from a severe attack of influenza. The young Empress hastened at once to the sick bed, and William II., who was then staying at Potsdam, left for Berlin, the improvement still continuing. On Monday, however, a turn for the worse took place, and her Majesty grew increasingly enfeebled.

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That the wedded life of William I. borne on either side with little patience.

and his Empress was not a happy one is generally known.

Occasional rumours of the anti-Prussian tendencies of the Princess, and later on of the Queen and the Empress, went about; and in the late Franco-German war it was generally believed that all the sympathies of the consort of the Emperor-King went with the enemy. Later on she offended her liege subjects by her leanings towards Roman Catholicism, and again and again it was affirmed that she had joined the Church of Rome. None of these rumours, however (as need hardly be said), proved true, and the Empress Augusta has died in the Protestant faith.

A few years ago her Majesty, at the age of seventy-five, underwent a very critical internal operation, after which she always remained more or less of an invalid. To the very last the Empress kept up her interest in all the benevolent institutions of Berlin, especially in the Red Cross Society, over which she held the protectorate for many years.

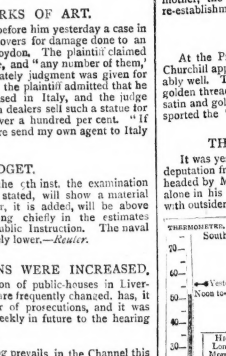
Herr Eugen Richter concludes a leader in the *Freisinnige Zeitung* in these words:—"The German nation will never forget the Emperor Frederick's mother, the Emperor William's wife, and its own first Empress after the re-establishment of the German Empire."

DRESSES AT THE PRINCE'S BALL.

At the Prince of Wales's tenants' ball the other evening Lady Randolph Churchill appeared in a wonderful golden-hued costume that suited her remarkably well. The gown was of satin, veiled with tulle woven from the finest of golden thread. At one side the veiling was looped up with large pompons of satin and gold. The members of the West Norfolk Hunt, who were present, sported the "pink," with the exception of the Prince of Wales.

THE ROAD CAR COMPANY AND ITS MEN.

It was yesterday stated that the London Road Car Company received a deputation from the London and Counties Omnibus and Tramways Union, headed by Mr. Sutherst. This is incorrect. The directors saw Mr. Sutherst alone in his private capacity. They "decline to have anything further to do with the matter."


THERMOMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly winds, increasing; squally, rainy, mild.
BAROME ER
Yesterday Noon to-day
HIGH WATER London Bridge— Morn. 3h. 1m. Aftr. 3h. 30m.
SUN RISES 8h. 6m. m. SETS 4h. 8m. MOON—Last Quar. 14th, 6h. 33m. Mg.
Yesterday Noon to-day
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. Jan. 8, 1890.—Overcast, damp; moderate breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS STEADY,—FOREIGN STOCKS WEAK.—AMERICANS HEAVY.

The dividend money is gradually finding its way into the market, and although the greater part of it has to be paid to the Bank of England in liquidation of advances recently obtained, operators are feeling some slight ease, and short loans are obtainable at about 4½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank bills is again called 4½ per cent., and the tone of the market is a trifle better. The New York exchange on London shows a further recovery of ¼, and there is now little apprehension of withdrawals of gold for New York.

The tendency of Stock Exchange values is again rather unfavourable, though except in one or two special instances no decline of importance is shown. Operators are still very nervous about the condition of the Money Market, and are not disposed to commit themselves heavily. Consols are a trifle higher, the quotation for money being ⅛ better. In the Home Railway market the traffics are fairly good so far as at present known, but prices are irregular. Midland is an especially heavy market. The principal weakness in the Foreign Department is in Portuguese Bonds, and weakness in the Foreign Department is in Portuguese Bonds, and the Spanish have again relapsed. According to advices from Paris the reports of an impending issue of a large loan by the French Government are in error. The feature in American Railroads is the further decline in Reading, First and Income Bonds, particularly the latter, which on dividend anticipations have fallen about 7½ since yesterday morning. The gross earnings for December of the New York Central and Hudson River amounted to 2,381,530 dollars, and for the corresponding month of last year, including the amount received from the leased lines, to 3,000,850 dols. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are weak.

The directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad have decided not to declare a quarterly dividend on their preferred stock until there is an increase in the earnings of the line.

The list of applications for shares in the Security Company (Limited), 63, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, S.W., will close before four o'clock this afternoon for London, and at ten o'clock to-morrow morning for the country.

The list of applications for the Six per Cent. preference shares of Arnold Perrett and Co. (Limited) will close to-morrow for town and country.

The list of applications for shares in the Mount Anderson (Tasmania) Silver lead Mines (Limited) will close on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P.M. for town, and twelve noon on Friday, for the country.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: Great Eastern, £3,650; North Eastern £1,747; Midland, £5,840; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £3,347; North Staffords, £764; Metropolitan District, £210; Metropolitan, £136; Eastern and Midland, £44.

TRAMWAY RECEIPTS.—*Increases*: London Street, £133; London, £349; North Metropolitan, £92; Belfast, £102; Southampton, £6; London Southern, £23; Sheffield, £147; Calcutta, £154; Imperial, £47; Sunderland, £7; Stockton, £15; Glasgow, £1,010; Bristol, £117; and Calais, £322. *Decreases*: Provincial, £32; Continental Metropolitan, £233; and Bordeaux, £473.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Union Discount Company, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the six months; the London and Yorkshire Bank, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; the London and Provincial Bank, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, making a total distribution of 6½ per cent. for the past year. A resolution will be submitted to the shareholders to create a new capital to the extent of £447,008, the issue of which will be regulated by the development of the business. The North Western Bank (Limited), at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; the South Wales Union Bank, at the rate of 9 per cent.; the Union Bank of Australia, £1 15s. per share, being at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum; the New Zealand Insurance Company, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; the New Zealand Insurance Company, at the rate of 12½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with fair demand. Probable sales 10,000 bales. Futures are two points higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Sheffield Deferred ¼, Brighton Deferred, Chatham Deferred ¼, South Eastern Deferred ¼ each. *Receded*: Midland ⅛, Great Western ¼ and North Western and Caledonian ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: French Three per Cents. ⅛, and Egyptian Preference ⅛. *Lower*: Portuguese ½, Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, Hungarian Gold ⅜, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Central Pacific ⅛. *Lower*: Philadelphia and Reading First Preference ½, Louisville and Nashville, Erie shares, and Norfolk and Western Pacific Preference ⅛, Ontario and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ⅛, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Fallen*: Nitrate Shares ⅜, Mexican Second Preference ¾, the Ordinary and First Preference ⅛, Central Pacific shares ⅛, Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ⅛, and the Ordinary 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Receded*: Primitiva Nitrate ¾, Rio Tinto ⅛, and De Beers 1-16.

The following are this day's 10 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

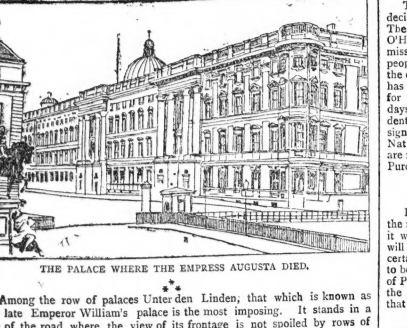
BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (Money	97	⅛
Do account	97⅛	⅛
Do 1903	99¼	⅛
3% per Cent	94¼	5
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	3¼
India 3½ per Cent	107¼	⅛
India 4% per Cent	71⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	101⅛	2¼
Met. Bk. Wks. 5	113¼	13
Do 1st do. 8	113½	11
Birmingham Sc.	113½	11
Liverpool	112	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 6 pc. 1133	84½	½
Do. 5 pc. Scrip	84½	4½xd
Do. 4 pc.	62	5
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	77	3
Brazilian 5 pc.	87¼	¾
Do. part paid	10	9 dis
B. Ayres 6 pc.	99½	103½
Do. Cedulas 5	99	101
Chilian 6 pc. 1135	101	3 xd
Costa Rica A	91	3 xd
Do. B	88	90 xd
Egypt. State Dom	102	⅛
Do. Unified	92½	⅜
Do. 5% ernes.	103½	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	88½	⅝
French 5 pc.	107½	7¾xd
Do. 4½ pc. Rnte	105½	⅜
Greek 5 pc. 1881	35¾	¾xd
Hung. Gold Rentes	89¾	¾xd
Italian	92½	¾xd
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	93½	4½xd
Peruvian 5 pc.	19	¼
Do. 4 pc.	13⅜	⅜
Portuguese	63½	¾xd
Russian 5 pc. c. 1133	95	½xd
Spanish 4 pc.	71¾	2 xd
Turkish 1865 A	20	3
Series A	38¾	9¼
Series B	22½	⅜
Series D	20¾	⅜
5% pc. Gold Bds	91¾	3¼
4 pc. Defence	10¼	¼
4 pc. Priority	23	⅜
Uruguay Unified	63	2¼xd
Virginia Funded	41	2 xd
U.S. 6% c.	105½	7¼
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	127¼	¼
Great Eastern	48¾	⅛
Great Northern	125	7
Ditto A	110	11
Great Western	171½	70½
Holland Railway	57	⅜
Lancas. & York.	154¾	6½
Brighton Ordinary	80¼	3
Brighton A	81¾	⅜
Chatham Ordinary	23½	¾
Chat. Preference	103¼	9¼
North Western	167¾	⅜
North Western	167⅛	3½
Manchester & Sh.	32	4
Do. A	68	¾
Met. Consolidated	134	¾
Do. District	31¾	2½
Midland	126	¼
North British Pref	78	⅜
Do. Def.	40¾	⅜
North Eastern	171½	3½
North Stafford	112	⅜
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	130½	⅜
Taff Vale, 1133	97	93
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	77¾	⅜
Cen. Pacific Shares	35¾	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	71¾	⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	17½
Do. Pref.	51¾	⅜
Illinois Shares	124⅜	2½
Lake Shore	123	⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	⅜
Louisville and Nash.	83¼	⅜
Mex. Cen. New 8%	73⅝	⅜ xd
Miss. Kan. & Texas	18¾	⅜
N. Y. Cen. Shares	116¾	⅜
New York Ontario	20¼	⅜
Erie Shares	29⅜	7½
Do. Sec. Mort.	92¾	⅜
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¼	⅜
N. Y. & Can. 1st M.	54¼	5½ xd
North Pacific Pref.	76¾	7¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¾	⅜
Philadelphia & Read.	18¾	⅜
1st Preference	74	⅜
Union Pacific	63¾	⅜
Wabash Pfd.	23¾	3¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	53¾	4½
Grand Trunk Ord	10¾	⅜
Do. First Pref.	73¾	⅜
Do. Second Pref	10¼	3½
Do. Third Pref.	23½	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	72¾	6½
Mexican Ordinary	38¾	⅜
Do. First Pref.	117¾	⅜
Ohio & Ind. Pref.	75½	6
Lombardo-Venet	12 7/16	3/16
Nitrate Railway	81¾	⅜
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	153½	1½
City Bank	224¾	3½
Consolidated Bank	8¼	9
Imperial Ottoman	113¾	3½
London and Brazil	82	½
Union of London	42	¾
London and West	73	4
London Joint Stock	84	2
Mar., Per & Rlgn.	85¾	6½
Stand. Bank S. A. rica	68	9

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3½	4
Mysore Reefs	3	⅛
Oregums	2	⅛
Cape Copper	4¾	¼ xd
Tharsis	24¾	3/4xd
Mashaual Barry	7 3/16	7/16
Rio Tinto	17	⅛
Rio Tinto 5%	103 3/16	5/16 xd
Debeers new Acres	12¾	3½
S. A. Reefs	2¾	6½
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	52	3
Do. Pref.	83	9
Brazilian Submarine	12¾	⅜
Direct Uni. States	3½	⅛
Eastern	14	¼
Ditto Extension	13¾	1½
National Telephone	6	⅜
Globe Telg. Trust	10¾	1½
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London & Dep.	130	30
London Street	11½	12½
London Tramway	14½	13½
North Metropolitan	17¾	13¾
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	233	5 xd
East London	211	13
Grand Junction	124	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	231	6 xd
New River, New	90	½
Shiwek & Yaushall	151	72
W. Middlesex	233	8
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Imp. Continental	213	18
South Metro. A	330	5
Do. B	250	5
Do. C	240	50
London Electric	3¾	4½
Metropolitan	4¾	5½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allegp	3¾	⅜
Guinness Brewery	240	5
Hotchkiss	6¾	7¾
Bryant and May	13¾	14¾
Spratt's Patent	8¾	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	16	15
Primitiva Nitrate	21	¾
Sal. Union Shares	10¾	⅜
Pearl Oil Shares	8	⅛
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	12	¾
Hudson's Bay	19¾	20¾
Scot. Cinda	20¾	¾xd
Exam. W. Ind. Dock	18	21
London and Sth. K.	33	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in the list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	1½	⅜	Lisbon Berlyn
Sanjorge	¾	⅞	Oceana Land
Tarapaca Water	11¼	⅜	Sutherland Reef
Upper Canada	11⅜	⅜	Transvaal Land
Jumper Gold	11¼	⅛	G. F. & S. Africa
Jubilee	⅝	⅝	Exploring Co.
Salisbury	1⅛	⅜	Rhodesia Exploration
Ruby	⅛	⅜	Southern Land

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.



THE PALACE WHERE THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA DIED.

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Among the row of palaces Unter den Linden, that which is known as the late Emperor William's palace is the most imposing. It stands in a part of the road where the view of its frontage is not spoiled by rows of stunted lime trees, which give the historical street its unsuitable name. In the course of half a century the street may be *unter* den Linden—that is to say if the young trees live; at present it is very much *über* den Linden. The massive cupola of the Dom overshadows the Palace.

***

A very curious trait in the character of the late Empress Augusta of Germany was her extreme love of dress. I saw her last a short time before the death of William I., when she was driving through the streets of Berlin in an open carriage, together with the present Empress. The latter was dressed very quietly and simply; but the old lady, who was then seventy-seven, was arrayed in a light heliotrope dress and bonnet, with a white mantle thrown over her shoulders and a small white veil over her face, which, had it not been for a very generous use of cosmetics, would have been of the lividness which was said to be its colour before the invalid lady had made her toilette in the morning.

***

Shortly before seeing the Empress at Berlin I had shuffled through her favourite residence, the charming castle at Coblenz, on a pair of the gigantic felt slippers provided to all sightseers in the wide vestibule, the principal ornaments of which are two earthenware peacocks, presented by her Majesty the Queen, and which, from the realistic point of view, are decidedly not things of beauty. I lingered for a moment in the quaintly furnished private sitting-room of the Empress, and looked at the tiny round table where she took her morning coffee, and at the big armchair near the high bookshelves where she used to sit and read. On casting a glance at the contents of the book-cases I noticed to my surprise that most of the volumes were French. There was an endless row of *Nouvelle Revues*, neatly bound; the *Deux Mondes* was conspicuous; and, if I mistake not, Renan's "Vie de Jésus" stood on one of the higher shelves. On pointing the fact out to a companion, our female guide offered the information that the Empress read and spoke French like a Frenchwoman, and that she had a wider knowledge of French literature than most Frenchwomen themselves.

***

The curious letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J., which are noticed in another column, seem to be attracting some attention on the Continent. The *Débats* prints over four columns of translation and comment; and the January number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* contains an article on the subject by M. Cherbuliez ("G. Valbert").

***

The last public appearance of poor Westland Marston was at the performance of "Werner," which Mr. Irving gave at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of the poet playwright. Mr. Marston came before the curtain after the play and made a touching little speech which affected every one. His funeral will take place at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow at 3 P.M. By the way, he died at 191, and not 91, Euston-road, as has been stated, and the immediate cause of his death was diabetes.

***

The other day I had a chat with Mr. Alexander Comstock, of the Academy of Music and Niblo's, two well-known theatrical establishments in New York. Mr. Comstock is going to "boss the show" at the Princess's Theatre next May, when he will produce Denman Thompson's famous play "The Old Homestead." "The Old Homestead" appeals "right away" to the heart, and the pathos and the comedy lie in layers, like a prime piece of Mr. Hudson's best streaky bacon. The hero is an old, old man, a farmer, who lives far, far away in the West, being one of the original emigrants who used to sing "Cheer, boys, cheer" and "To the west, to the west, to the land of the free."

***

All is happy in the first act, which is laid in the midst of lovely scenery, with real cows, pumps, oxen, farm boys, dairymaids, and milkpails. In the second the farmer's boy leaves the old home and departs for New York, where he goes to the bad. His old father visits New York for the first time, and on the steps of the church, with the organ pealing, the candles burning, the stained-glass windows all shining with a thousand colours, and the choir chanting, the old man finds his son in a ragged and dirty state. In the third act the prodigal is taken home to the old homestead, arriving there on Christmas Day, which allows of glees, waits, snow, starry skies, blazing yule logs, and all sorts of good things.

***

This is a simple play, into which all sorts of effective "business" is introduced. It is to be handsomely mounted, of course. Mr. Comstock is taking Mr. Harris's pantomime, "Jack and the Beanstalk," to New York in August. That is, he takes the dresses and scenery; not the company, of course.

***

What a pity that Mr. Ruskin is not well enough to come up to town and see at Mr. Bryce-Wright's museum, in Savile-row, the wonderful table-top of lime-feldspar from the coast of North America, as its owner styles it, but which adequately to describe would tax all the wealth of the "Master's" luxuriant vocabulary. As the beholder first sees it, this extraordinary table presents the appearance of a sombre grey marble; but let the eye catch it at a certain angle, and it gleams forth in blues and reds, for a comparison with which one must literally resort to the metallic lustre of the feathers of the humming-bird and the brilliancy of the most precious gems. The skilful artificer who has cut the stones which compose this table is a Frenchman, and the difficulty which he had to overcome consisted in the necessity of cutting each of the numerous separate and selected stones which make up the mosaic of the table in such a way that the azure or crimson gleam from each of them should converge in one blaze of brilliancy upon the eye of the spectator.

***

The quantity of material which had to be examined and tested in order to get a sufficiency of first-rate specimens for the composition of this small slab was more than a ton's weight. A further trouble has been that the nature of the substance prevents it being cut with a wheel by machinery, and it has been requisite for the cunning and patient Frenchman in every case to use a fine steel wire, strung upon an archaic and clumsy-looking bow, with which, when he has painfully discovered the necessary angle at which to work, he has with the aid of emery laboriously to sever the material. Surely so much splendour was never before contained in a surface of considerably less than a square yard. Passers-by should visit the museum and see the sight for themselves, especially if they be millionaires and do not mind going as far as four figures in the purchase of a table-top.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), 20 the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 84, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Piano exchanges.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND THE LAND COMMISSION.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The *Daily News* says:—There is a marked change in the character of the decisions of the Land Commissioners varying the rents of Irish tenants. The time at which this change becomes apparent coincides with that of Mr. Justice O'Hagan's resignation, and as it is not the first time that his name has been missing from decisions that were wanting in liberality to the tenants, the Irish people will inevitably draw the conclusion that the landlords are more than ever the drivers of the Government coach. The new Commissioner, Mr. Fitzgerald, has found no difficulty in letting his name appear at the foot of a document for which his responsibility is as recent as an appointment but a few days' old; but on announcing that appointment, our Dublin correspondent stated that it was viewed with apprehension by the Irish tenants, and his signature therefore rather confirms the unfavourable conclusion that the Nat onalists are drawing. This conclusion is nothing less than that the rents are now rising in response to landlord clamour with a view to the coming Land Purchase measure of the Government.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

I believe (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that the report of the Parnell Commission is now practically complete, and that it will be ready for presentation in the course of a few days. Whether it will be actually sent to the Home Secretary as soon as it is ready is not certain. It will be for the Commissioners themselves to decide what course is to be taken; but it is probable that, as the Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament, Sir James Hannen will hold back the report till it can be sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons as well as the Home Secretary. In that case it would not become known till the second week of February.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

One of the guests who has just returned from Sandringham, states that there is no foundation for the alarming reports current as to the health of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is just now in excellent health and spirits, and laughs good-humouredly at the circumstantial reports current to the contrary.

DISESTABLISHMENT AND PRESBYTERIAN RE-UNION IN SCOTLAND.

A Scotch correspondent writes:—"In view of recent criticism, Professor Calderwood, editor of the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, thus defines his position in relation to the present aspect of the Church question in Scotland:—'If the Established Church, by constituted authorities, acquiesce in Disestablishment with a view to union, should the money obstacle block the way? Our conclusion is that it should not; and from evidence that has come out, our impression is that this conclusion is widely accepted over the country.' He is in favour of Disestablishment, but he thinks it unwise to press for it while comparatively little thought is given to what is to be done when it comes. Professor Calderwood's views are being keenly canvassed, more especially in Nonconformist circles in Scotland, and though they are meeting favour in some quarters, they are in the main being angrily condemned and repudiated."

A RICH AND RARE COLLECTION AT SOTHEBY'S.

A wonderful collection will shortly be sold at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand. When, three years ago, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was held, among the exhibits were a miscellaneous collection of instruments used by the aborigines and nomad tribes of New Guinea. It seems a pity (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) that such a remarkable collection could not have been secured for one of the museums. Negotiations to that effect, however, failed, and now the knives, the arm-lets, the bangles, and the conch shells will come under the auctioneer's hammer.

A BROTHER OF GRACE DARLING.

George Darling, brother of Grace Darling, and only surviving member of the family, is living at Sea Houses, North Sunderland. He is an old man, over seventy years of age, and the industry in which he has been engaged for many years of his life is decaying. Owing to removal to Newcastle, if he could get work there, but after considerable inquiry no opening has been found. Some weeks ago a subscription on his behalf was started in the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, and a sum of about £20 has been received in various amounts. This is considered inadequate, and a subscription list has been prepared for placing in certain public resorts, in the hope that something further will be done to show appreciation of the last remaining member of a family that has shed lustre on Northern life.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S EXPEDITION.

According to further accounts of Captain Younghusband's recent journey to the regions beyond the Karakorum and Mustag Passes, this enterprising explorer met the Russian surveyor, Captain Grombchevski, on the Tagoambash Pamir. He then recrossed the main range by the Kantarab Pass, some twenty or thirty miles to the east of the routes by which the French travellers, MM. Bonvalot and Pepin, but unsuccessfully, to enter Kanjut. M. Bonvalot was told that the Khan of Kanjut had killed his own father because that chief wanted to make over the country to the English; but the young Khan, nevertheless, received Captain Younghusband kindly, and allowed him to proceed on his way to Gilgit.

THE AUTHORITIES AND THE LOTTERY SCHEME.

The authorities have presumably determined to put a stop to "the lottery system" in connection with benevolent institutions. Three years ago a successful prize distribution scheme added about £1,400 to the funds of the North-west London Hospital. It was arranged to inaugurate a similar effort this year, and subscriptions had been taken amounting to nearly £2,000 when a communication was received from the authorities pronouncing the scheme illegal. Appeals were without effect, and the scheme had to be abandoned.

MR. VANDERBILT'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

The great Mr. Vanderbilt is about to pay a visit to Europe. The yacht *Ellen*, which is the largest private yacht in the Old or in the New World, is to bring him vil the Azores, and he expects to reach Lisbon on February 20. After a sojourn in the Riviera he may be expected in London for the season. An English doctor has been invited to accompany him on the trip.

THE PARIS DOG MARKET.

Among the queer institutions of Paris of whose existence the ordinary English visitor, with all his zeal for exploration, has no notion, is the Dog Market, which is held every Sunday in a corner of the *Marché aux chevaux*. It is a duly authorized market that brings into the exchequer of the city an annual sum equivalent to £100. This proves that a great deal of business is done by the sale of dogs in the course of the year. A tax of fifteen centimes is levied upon the "head" of each animal that is brought to market. The number of entries averages 14,000 annually.

THE LATE FRANK MARSHALL'S LIBRARY.

One of the most notable sales of the next few weeks will be that of the library of the late Mr. Frank Marshall, the playwright and Shakspearean scholar. He estimated its value at £10,000, and, judging by the high prices now current for early editions, the sale will probably realise a sum not far short of that amount.

THE PROPOSED NEW EAST-END SYNAGOGUE.

Arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward for the completion of the scheme for the establishment of a synagogue and provident society in the East-end of London; and the Council of the United Synagogue met yesterday specially to consider the subject. It is estimated that the cost of the site, north of Whitechapel-road, and of the erection of the buildings, will be £30,000. Of course the expenditure in maintaining such an institution will be very great—about £800 is set apart in salaries for officials alone—and the Jewish community is thus appealed to for aid in the establishment of a fund for its maintenance. It is hoped to add a literary department to the institution.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANCHESTER SPEECHES.

Mr. Gladstone's Manchester speeches in a revised and authorised form made their appearance yesterday as a part of the volume issued by the National Liberal Federation in connection with the annual meetings. The work of revision has been done by Mr. Gladstone's own hand, and several obscurities have been cleared up. The account of the proceedings in council has been collected from several independent sources. The resolutions as finally settled are not only given in summary form, but also reappear in the text.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 2d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

DR. MARSTON IN THE OLD DAYS.

In the old days, when Dr. Marston was in the height of his prosperity, his house at Chalk Farm was one of the chief literary resorts in London. There is an evening (writes the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*) used to congregate many celebrities and coming men—Thackeray and Madox Brown among the former; and among the latter Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William Morris, and A. C. Swinburne. The first serious disaster came with the loss of the greater part of his fortune, with which he had backed up a dramatic venture, though with the purpose of saving a friend from ruin. One trouble after another followed. Dr. Marston's only son, Philip Bourke Marston, who was named after one of his father's oldest friends, Philip Bailey, the author of "Festus," became totally blind. Later Mrs. Marston died; then his daughter Cecily, who had been the light of her bereaved brother's life, died suddenly while calling on a friend. His other daughter, Eleanor, wife of Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet, after a not old sort as they were. Dr. Marston, if I am not mistaken, has left an too happy life, died suddenly also, and was followed not very long afterwards by her husband. The death of Miss Nesbit, to whom Philip was engaged, was another blow, and Dr. Marston himself felt very seriously the death of his son's great friends, Oliver Madox Brown and James Thomson. Father and son both knew the straits of poverty in their latter days, which was the more regrettable as Philip in particular (who by the way was a godson of Mrs. Craik, and the subject of her famous lyric, "Philip, my King") worked very hard, despite his blindness. Both, however, got interesting collection of "literary recollections" and a very valuable "correspondence" behind him. The late Hengist Horne and Sydney Dobell were among his most intimate friends, and with more or less degree of intimacy he knew literally hundreds of people.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE IN 1889.

A year in which the seasons have been fairly propitious, the crop yields all round moderately good, prices for all kinds of produce (with the exception of wheat) fairly remunerative, in which a Board of Agriculture was established, and in which such large exhibitions as those at Windsor and Paris were held cannot fail to be a noteworthy one in the annals of our agriculture. Such a year has been the one that has just ended.

LE CARON'S REMINISCENCES.

It was stated some weeks ago that Major Le Caron was occupying himself in writing his reminiscences. The book is now in London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph* hears) is of approaching completion, and may be expected to contain a good deal of sensation, and undoubtedly quite worthy. It will probably create something of a sensation, and undoubtedly prove entertaining reading—for some, at all events. The Major, who is a man of method, has kept a most minute and faithful record of all the events in his eventful life, and will give chapter and verse for all the statements he makes. One of the most interesting portions of the book will be that which deals with the attempted Fenian uprising in Canada, with the suppression of which Major Le Caron had so much to do. Two or three publishers are said to be bidding for the book.

THE CRIME OF LIGHTING TAR BARRELS.

The son of a merchant and two sons of farmers, admitted by the police to be well-conducted young men, were yesterday sentenced at Knock under the Coercion Act, one to a month and each of the others to a week's imprisonment, without hard labour, for taking part in a demonstration at Kilmihill on the occasion of Mr. W. O'Brien's latest release from gaol. The worst charge alleged against the defendants was that they lighted tar barrels in the street, and that when the police interfered one of them got hold of a stick with which a sergeant was trying to shove a barrel into the river.

SPANISH CATTLE FOR THE LONDON MARKETS.

It is surprising (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) in these days of ocean liners and special meat trains to London to learn that Spain sends cattle to England by a line of schooners running between Corunna and Penrhyn. On their arrival in England the animals are turned into the pastures of Cornwall, and when fattened sent to the principal English markets.

A LADY KILLED AT LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

A sad accident, which has had a fatal termination, occurred at Lichfield Cathedral on Tuesday. A lady, about sixty years of age, widow of Alderman John Cox Underhill, of Freeford, near Lichfield, went to the cathedral about half-past twelve, after morning service, and tried the entrance door at the north transept. From this door the cathedral is entered by some steep stone steps, and on opening the door the lady slipped and lost her footing. She clung to the door, but was unable to retain her hold and fell heavily, her head striking the lowest step with considerable violence. The chief verger, who was just inside, ran to her assistance, and called Bishop Abraham to her aid. Canon Lonsdale also hurried to the spot, and under their direction the lady was removed to her home, but she never regained consciousness, and died about three o'clock.

CRICKET TEAMS AND DRINK.

At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Cricket Club yesterday, Mr. Ellison, the president, made some very striking observations on one of the causes which led to the collapse of the county team last year. He said that some of the professionals had been induced to take drink by "so-called supporters of cricket," and their position had in consequence been seriously affected, whilst the interests of the county had also suffered largely. He protested against the practice of "standing drinks" to players.

TONKINESE REBELS EXECUTED.

The last French mail from Cochin China brings word that the Tonkinese rebel Do-Van had surrendered unconditionally, and been executed at Hanoi. Several of his followers have similarly yielded, and in the prison of Bac-Ninh are awaiting the decision of the mixed tribunal. More than fifty rebels have been captured and decapitated or killed in the various engagements with the civil guard, commanded by Kham-Sai. The rebels are well-nigh crushed.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AS PUBLICAN.

For the present, at all events, the fear that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury would be obliged to apply for a liquor licence on behalf of the Church House has vanished. When the House of Laymen meets under its hospitable shelter next month, a "still-room," conducted on strictly temperance principles, will be provided for refreshments. Such is the latest arrangement. At the instance of Lord Beauchamp, Mr. George Spottiswoode, and the Hon. F. H. W. Pelham, the House of Laymen has undertaken to furnish sumptuously the great hall of the Church House, in which it will hold its sessions simultaneously with Convocation.

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A new trial in the Cronin case will be argued at Chicago next Monday.

Colonel A. Canningham, R.E., has been directed to take over the command of the Royal Engineers, Dublin.

The death is announced of Aaron Claflin, the United States millionaire shoe manufacturer.

The second Brixton Liberal Association ball of the season is announced for the 28th inst.

"Paul Jones" will be withdrawn at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on the 16th, "Marjorie" being produced on the 18th.

Mr. Hall Caine left London last week, and has taken up his permanent residence at a beautifully situated place within a mile of Keswick.

Miss Amy Roselle has arranged with Mr. George Edwardes to appear at the Empire in a series of dramatic sketches, which will be given with all accessories of scenery.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has about decided to take the char. e of immigration out of the hands of the State of New York and place it under the control of the Federal Government.

Sir John Corst has left with his daughter, Mrs. Paston Cooper, for Gibraltar. Sir John is going to cruise with the Mediterranean squadron for three weeks in the company of his son-in-law, Mr. Cooper.

On Monday afternoon, while a game of shinty was in progress at Newtonmore, near Kingussie, one of the players named Ewen Cattanach, shoemaker, twenty-five years of age, and married, lay down on the field and died in a few minutes from heart-disease.

Colonel J. F. Rhodes, Royal Dragoons, who recently resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Sir James Dormer, in Egypt, has been offered the appointment of military secretary to Lord Harris, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay.

According to the latest letters from the United States, the success of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal is as great as ever. The company, it has been arranged, will visit California before returning to England, the date of that return being fixed for May.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

READY THIS DAY. CROWN 4to. PRICE SIXPENCE; POST FREE, SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

In Coloured Wrapper, with Design by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

HALF-HOLIDAYS

AT

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

With Forty-two Choice Reproductions.

An Illustrated *Pall Mall Gazette* "Extra" has just been published under the above title, which, it is believed, will mark some-what of an era in the history, so far as the general public is concerned, of one of the most popular of our National Institutions.

The number of visitors to the National Gallery is now very large, and is continually increasing, averaging ONE MILLION persons per year. Hitherto, however, there has been no cheap Popular Guide-book available, although the need for one has long been felt. It is this need which the present publication is designed to meet.

"Half-Holidays at the National Gallery" contains a Complete Catalogue of all the Pictures, Biographical Records of all the Principal Artists, and Descriptive Notes on all the most important pictures. It is thorough in its scope, while the cheapness of its price renders it a worthy companion to the *Pall Mall* "Pictures of the Year."

"Half-Holidays at the National Gallery" is copiously illustrated with choice reproductions of all the most Popular Pictures in the National Collection.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

OUR TITLE-DEEDS TO NYASSALAND.

THE Rev. Horace Waller, formerly lay superintendent of the Universities Mission, has made a most useful contribution to the discussion with Portugal, in the shape of a pamphlet entitled "Nyassaland: Great Britain's Case against Portugal" (Edward Stanford; 1s.). In this pamphlet Mr. Waller records, in its successive stages, the effectual occupation of Nyassaland which British missionaries and British traders have made during the past thirty years.

The movement began, of course, in consequence of Livingstone's explorations, and of the impetus he gave to attempts to cut off the slave trade at its source. On the east of Africa, wrote Livingstone in 1857, "there is a river which may become a good pathway to a central population who are friendly to the English; and if we can conciliate the less amicable people on the river, and introduce commerce, an effectual blow will be struck at the slave trade in that quarter. By linking the Africans there to ourselves in the manner proposed, it is hoped that their elevation will eventually be the result." The successive steps by which it has been sought to carry out Livingstone's idea are detailed below:—

I.—ZAMBESI EXPEDITION: 1859—1864.

In March, 1858, the Government placed a well equipped expedition at Livingstone's disposal. He said of it:—"The main object of the Zambesi expedition was sent in accordance with the settled policy of the English Government: and the Earl of Clarendon being then at the head of the Foreign Government; and the Earl of Malmesbury as we had previously received from Lord Clarendon; and on the accession of Earl Russell to the high office he has so long filled, we were always favoured with equally ready attention and the same prompt assistance."

The Universities Mission to Central Africa was the immediate result. Bishop Mackenzie went with Livingstone to the high ground above the Shiré river, and in 1861, accompanied by a staff of helpers for civilising as well as Christianising the tribes. The discovery of the Zambesi's capacities and of Lake Nyassa followed. The expedition cost about £3,000 from first to last.

II.—THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION: 1861—4.

This mission was intended to act entirely as an adjunct to Livingstone's work; in 1864 Livingstone broke up his expedition, and in consequence Bishop Tozer, who had succeeded Mackenzie, determined to withdraw the mission temporarily to Zanzibar. But in the period from 1861 to 1864, in spite of every disadvantage the mission station was a place of refuge for all comers. Numbers of slaves were released, and formed a little colony on the banks of the Shiré. The Makololo, Livingstone's old servants, also settled down in the same place, and the combination has solidified until it has now some thousands of the hill-men as subjects.

We have here a break of two years, during which Nyassaland was not visited by any European. Mr. Young, however, made his appearance in the country again in 1867. Perhaps in no part of the world was the return of the Union Jack ever more enthusiastically received.

III.—FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND: 1874 ONWARDS.

And so we come to the second great chapter of Shiré history—the interlude of Mr. Young's praiseworthy adventure breaking up the otherwise blank pages between 1864 and 1875. Whilst the Universities Mission party was established at Chibisa's on the river Shiré, in 1862-4, the Rev. James Stewart came to reside there for some months as a commissioner from the Free Church of Scotland.

The natives received Mr. Young, who was at the head of the expedition, with the utmost enthusiasm. "Eight hundred of the natives (he says) worked desperately for us, free as air to come or go as they pleased, over a road which furnished at almost every yard an excuse for an accident or a hiding-place for thief or deserter: but yet at the end of sixty miles we had everything delivered up to us unmolested, untampered with, and unhurt, and every man merry and content with his well-earned wages." In December, 1875, under Mr. Young's guidance, the first voyage round Nyassa showed that instead of only 150 miles it is really 350 miles in length, and varies in breadth from sixteen to sixty miles. In 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1882 further light was thrown on the conformation of the lake. Medical aid and schooling have not been overlooked. The price current of slaves on the lake in 1880 (a yard of calico being worth 4*d.* in England) was:—

A strong young man	40 yards of calico.
A strong unmarried school girl	50 " "
A young mother	36 " "
and for her child with her extra	4 " "
An elderly man or woman	4 " "
A toothless old man	2 " "

The slave trade has since enormously increased, and these transactions take place in regions behind the Portuguese seaboard.

The death-rate of the staff has been a cruel one; in the first twelve years' work ten members died. As in similar instances, it is found that even natives who are brought from other parts of Africa are in peril of their lives from fever. The expenditure of the Scotch Free Church in the first twelve years was £45,000, and goes on at the rate of some £4,000 per annum for "Nyassaland."

IV.—THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Blantyre was founded as an industrial and evangelical mission in October 1876, with a medical missionary and five artisans. A clergyman and an extra gardener arrived in 1878. The road from the lower to the upper navigation of the Shiré passes through Blantyre, and all who wish to reach the Lake must go that way. It extends for sixty miles—that is, from Katunga's on the Lower Shiré to Matopé on the Upper. The cost was borne equally by the Church of Scotland and the Livingstonia Mission. As a civilising agency Blantyre has done great things, and no station can by the nature of things be of greater importance than this.

Another extension of the mission is taking place just at present among the hills between the Shiré and Zambesi in the Makololo territory under the Rev. W. A. Scott, M.B., C.M., a younger brother of Mr. Scott, of Blantyre, who arrived out in August last.

V.—RETURN OF THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION.

Steadily working from Zanzibar to one point, a group of mission stations has for the last ten years been extending from Lindi, on the coast in the neighbourhood of the Rovuma river, while flying visits have from time to time been made to M'tarika's and Mtaka's towns, and so on to the Lake itself. It will not be forgotten that the Universities Mission set to work on Nyassaland in the first of all in 1860. The following details *exclude* a separate expenditure at the island of Zanzibar, and at Magila in the Bondei country. Confining figures to the outlay on behalf of "the tribes bordering on Lake Nyassa, and the River Shiré," we have laid out on:—

The Nyassa region in	1860-4	£22,000
" "	1880-3	1,000
" "	1883-6	8,000
" "	1887-9	8,500
The Rovuma district between Lake and Coast	1875-85	12,000
" "	1886-9	3,600
Total to date		£55,500

Of the sixty one members of the Universities Mission, there are in the above localities nine clergymen, two ladies, and eight laymen. The death-roll from first to last has been a heavy one.

VI.—THE AFRICAN LAKES COMPANY (LIMITED).

The African Lakes Company (Limited) was constituted in 1878, not as a mere trading venture, but with the object of assisting missions in these regions, of developing resources of these districts, and of introducing legitimate commerce as the surest and safest cure for the slave trade. Beginning very cautiously, and with little capital, it has kept up communications between the coast and Lake Nyassa; it has gradually extended its operations, till now, urged thereto by the British Consuls interested in these regions and by the four missionary societies for which the company carries supplies, it has built a new steam wheel steamer for the Zambesi and Shiré rivers, able to carry more than four times the present requirements. The company has a large European staff and twelve trading stations. It has also introduced, and is still introducing, new sources of wealth into the country, such as cinchona, indigo, cacao, tea, fibre plants and many drugs, which are to be grown in the various soils and localities most suited to each. It has already a most flourishing coffee plantation. In these various ways the African Lake Company aims at the judicious development of the varied resources of the Nyassa districts.

VII.—BUCHANAN BROTHERS.

We now come to the enterprise of the Buchanan Brothers. On the slopes of the beautiful Mount Zomba the Messrs. Buchanan have coffee, sugar, and cinchona plantations, with the necessary machinery for the manipulation of their produce. Their estates at the present time extend to over 50,000 acres of the very best and healthiest land in Central Africa. The first is near to Blantyre, the second half-way to Mount Zomba, and the third on the slopes of the mountain itself. The titles of these lands, we may add, were granted by native chiefs; copies were first lodged with Consul Hawes on the spot, and also with our own Foreign Office. Saw mills and sugar mills have been erected, and tropical plants are on their trial from various parts of India, &c. Last August no fewer than 27,000 additional pits for coffee-trees were dug on the Mount estate, bringing the acreage up to close on one hundred; whilst at Mlungusi, under Mount Zomba, another garden also of a hundred acres is in full bearing.

We thus, says Mr. Waller, in concluding his statement of England's case, "set Great Britain's presence against Portugal's absence; her enormous expenditure in Nyassaland opposite the pretender's inability to send a man or a dollar thither till four years since. We repeat, the maps of two hundred years ago have lost all significance, and must be relegated to Ptolemy's time, which furnished most of the material for them."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LION TAMER.

The sudden death is announced of George Newcomb, well known in Essex as the Chelmsford lion-tamer. The deceased, who was fifty-four years of age, had a very adventurous life. When about seventeen years of age he joined Smith's Circus from Astley's Lane, which was visiting Chelmsford, and at Ramsgate he got an engagement as bottom densman at Wombwell's Menagerie. From this position he rose to be a lion-tamer. In 1874 he had a terrible encounter at Swindon, in Wiltshire, with five African lions, when he received nine wounds on the right arm, in addition to other injuries. Three of the lions died in the struggle. Newcomb had previously had his left eye torn out by a leopard.

THE LATE DR. WESTLAND MARSTON.

The death is announced of Mr. Westland Marston, LL.D., poet and dramatist The sad event took place at Euston-road, on Sunday. Dr. Marston was born at Boston, Lincolnire, on the 30th January, 1819. He was articled to his uncle, a solicitor, in London, but on the completion of his legal education he relinquished law for literature, and has written a number of plays. Among them were "The Patrician's Daughter," "Strathmore," "Life for Life" (produced at the Lyceum in 1868), and "Under Fire" (given at the Vaudeville in 1866). Dr. Marston was also one of the editors of the *National Magazine*, and has written some stirring lyrics, some of which have appeared in the *Athenæum*. Of these compositions the best known is his "Death Ride at Balaklava." He also published a novel, "A Lady in Her Own Right," in 1860; and a collection of contributions in fiction, under the title of "Family Credit," and other tales, in 1861.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been in communication with the bishops who have been acting as his assessors at the hearing of the charges against the Bishop of Lincoln, and it is now arranged that the case on its merits shall be proceeded with in the Library of Lambeth Palace on February 4th, 5th, and 6th.

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

The Middlesex special jury lists for the Hilary Sittings, which begin on Saturday, were published yesterday, and among the cases which are set down for hearing in the first week is the action by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* for libel in publishing the Pigott letters. The case is, therefore, likely to be heard before the Report of the Special Commission is made public. The only question for the jury is the amount of damages, the defendants having paid 500*l.* into court as sufficient to meet the claim. Mr. Parnell will be represented by Sir C. Russell and Mr. Asquith; while Sir H. James, Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Graham will appear for Mr. Waller.

"A SINLESS SECRET" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

Yesterday's matinee—the first of the new year—was hardly a favourable specimen of that peculiar form of entertainment. "A Sinless Secret"—a new romantic play in five acts, from the pen of Mr. Frank Lindo—proved indeed to be a very tedious and long-winded affair, with but few good points to commend it to the serious attention of London managers. Nor can it be said that there were any features in the interpretation of sufficient quality to atone for the intrinsic shortcomings of the work. In some nine or ten diffuse scenes we were told the story of a young Norman wife who marries a doting husband under the happiest auspices at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. But Ninette has an objectionable father, who calls upon her for succour as soon as he has deserted from the national army. She helps him, but her foolish husband, in a particularly perverse manner, chooses to assume that the elderly scoundrel is a favoured lover. These circumstances form the basis of a plot which, though developed in considerable detail, is never seriously interesting, and at no time displays any real ingenuity of construction. If "A Sinless Secret," had been a far better play than it was shown to be yesterday, it would have required by reason of its nature the most liberal stage surroundings and a cast of no slight substance and strength. These undoubted advantages were certainly denied to Mr. Lindo's piece on its trial trip. Miss Marion Lea, though she worked hard as the heroine, relied for the most part upon crude and ill-studied methods. Her intonation occasionally played her sad tricks; in short, one could not help regretting that so many natural advantages were employed to such poor effect. There was nothing in the performances of the author and the other artists who appeared to call for attention.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

A Rugby Football Union committee meeting, held in London last night considered the proposals of the International Board in reference to the terms in which the international dispute should be submitted to arbitration. The Union accepted the principle of equal representation for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, on the board for the settlement of disputes arising out of international matches, but decided that the question as to the right of the board to frame the laws of Rugby football must be submitted without qualification to Lord Kingsburgh and Major Marindin.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.
ANNUAL SALE.
DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK commenced on MONDAY, December 30th, and will be continued during the MONTH of JANUARY.
The Stock in every Department has been carefully revised, and all made-up goods marked at Greatly Reduced Prices.
They invite an early inspection of their MODEL COSTUMES! BALL and EVENING DRESSES, CLOAKS and JACKETS, MILLINERY and FLOWERS, TEA-GOWNS, DRESSES, CLOAKS and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING, and also to a variety of useful DRESSING GOWNS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING, and also to a variety of useful and inexpensive items in SILKS, DRESS MATERIALS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACE, FANS, and FANCY GOODS. FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
A DETAILED CATALOGUE POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.
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This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, Crutched-friars, London, E.C.

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The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 9th, at 4 o'clock P.M. for Town, and at 10 noon, on the 30th January, 1890, for the Country.

No payment will be made to the Vendors until the official report is made to the Government of Tasmania by Mr. Thureau, Tasmanian Government Mining Geologist, who has been verified by the Company's consulting engineers to the satisfaction of the Directors.

THE MOUNT ZEEHAN (TASMANIA) SILVER-LEAD MINES (LIMITED).

Capital, £275,000, in 275,000 shares of £1 each, of which £100,000 will be available for working capital.

ISSUE of 225,000 Shares, of which 150,000 Shares are now offered for subscription. Payable 2s. 6d. on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. three months after allotment; the balance as and when required.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL C. GRIFFITHS, Esq., Chairman, 41, New Broad-street, E.C., Director of British Broken Hill Proprietary Company (Limited).

Jas. Alex. Crawford, Esq., 72, Clarendon-road, W.

Commissary-General Latham W. Blacker, Junior Army and Navy Club.

William F. Walker, Esq., Whitehaven, Director of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron and Steel Company (Limited).

CONSULTING COMMITTEE IN TASMANIA.

The Hon. G. P. Fitzgerald, Member of the Tasmanian Cabinet.

Charles Barclay, Esq., Managing Director of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania.

C. H. Grant, Esq., Manager of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway.

BANKERS.

Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited), Head Office in Edinburgh and Branches in Scotland; and 62, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Commercial Bank of Tasmania (Limited), by their London Agents.

The Bank of New South Wales (Limited), 64, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.) and OFFICES.—F. J. Warner, 353, Mansion House-chambers, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to acquire and work thirteen Mining Claims over an area of about 650 acres, situated among the recently discovered Silver-lead deposits at Mount Zeehan, West Coast of Tasmania.

The Tasmanian Government has arranged for the early construction of a railway from Macquarie Harbour to Zeehan, in order to open up the Mining Field, as shown by the following letter received from the Agent-General for Tasmania :—

5th December, 1889.

Sir,—In reply to your inquiries of this date in regard to the Mount Zeehan Railway, I have the honour to inform you as follows :—

"1. I have learned by cablegram from the Premier of Tasmania that the money required for the completion of the Mount Zeehan Railway has been voted by Parliament. I have ordered in England the rails and rolling-stock required for this work.

"2. The Official Reports upon the Mount Zeehan Silver Field, corroborating those made by private experts, were of such a character as justified the passing of the vote for the railway, and I may add, that it was only after a personal inspection of the Field by the Treasurer and Minister of Lands and Works (and Mines) that the vote was proposed.

(Signed) E. BRADDON, Agent-General."

It is believed that this railway will be complete and in operation in about nine months.

"The following particulars are full of interest to those connected with the field. The whole lot ran 11½ tons, averaged 32 ounces of silver per ton of ore, and 65 per cent. of lead. At the present market rate this is equal to £16 per ton of ore for silver, and £8 10s. per ton of ore for lead; giving a total return of £24 10s. per ton."

The Agent-General, also, in a paper read by him on the 16th May, 1889, at the Royal Colonial Institute, speaking of the "Silver Queen Extended Claim 1889" says, "10 tons from the 'Silver Queen Extended' gave 102 ounces of Silver and 70 per cent. of lead per ton."—Vide Royal Colonial Institute Proceedings, Vol. xx., p. 334.

Taking Mr. Fyne's estimate of 60 per cent. of Lead and 60 ounces of Silver per ton, it is calculated that at the rate of 50 tons a day, for 300 days per annum, the gross value of output would be about £360,000, leaving an estimated profit in round figures of £150,000.

The following contract has been entered into :—An Agreement between the Tasmanian Syndicate (Limited), of the one part, and Charles Alexander Miller, as Trustee for this Company, of the other part, providing for the sale and purchase of the claims referred to for the sum of £175,000, payable as to £75,000 in fully paid up Shares of the Company, being the largest proportion of Shares allowed by the Rules of the Stock Exchange, and the balance in cash or shares at the option of the Directors of the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Offices, Broker, Bankers, and Solicitors of the Company.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street, London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square.
DUNDEE OFFICE: 6, Panmure-street.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.

The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 3 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

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Head office, 115, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Subscribed Capital, £750,000; paid-up, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £75,000.

General Manager, JAMES STUTFIELD, Port Elizabeth.
Branches: Aliwal North, Cape Town, Cradock, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Fauresmith, Winburg, Durban, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria.

The Bank issues drafts, makes telegraphic remittances, buys and collects bills, and conducts all kinds of banking business.

Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. R. G. DAVIS, Secretary.

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London: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
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INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £610,000 | Life Premiums £203,000
Interest £210,000 | £813,000
Accumulated Funds £3,811,000

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For particulars apply to the Secretary.
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CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the Thomas Hanson, who was last heard of at Havre in 1881, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; if any of his old persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. COLVIN, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY, 15th INST.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, GENERAL INVENTIONS AND INDUSTRIES, EDINBURGH, 1890.

Under the Patronage of
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	Tons	Intp	
CUZMUZ	6,651	6,500	Jan. 17.
*IBERIA	4,661	4,200	Jan. 31.
AUSTRAL	5,621	7,000	Feb. 14.
CUZCO	5,618	7,000	Feb. 28.
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 14.
LUSITANIA	5,387	6,000	March 28.

* Calling at Algiers.

Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fare: from £17 17s. to £70 :—Cheap Return Tickets obtainable. F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

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Sir MORELL MACKENZIE writes :—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS of the THROAT, and very useful in cases of THROAT CONSUMPTION. They are especially beneficial in catarrhal diseases of the air passages."

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For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rapidity of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS have *the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

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Mr. Farvis, Baptist minister, 2, South View villas, Bargess-road, Basingstoke, on March 13, 1887, wrote :—"I thank you, dear Sir, for sending forth such a boon for the relief of human suffering."

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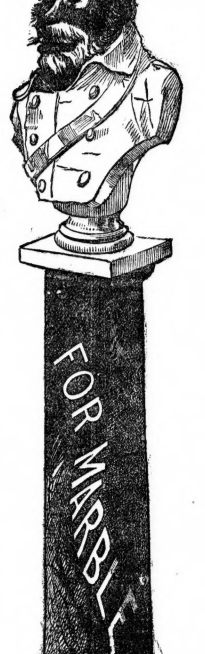

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